

# Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 38

VULCAN, ALBERTA MAY 12, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

## GOPHER POISON

Now is the time to start poisoning.  
Don't wait until the gophers are destroying your crop

We sell the following poisons:

STRYCHNINE—You can buy any quantity.  
GOPHERCIDE—In 50c. packages.  
KILL-EM-QUICK—In 50c., 75c., \$1.25 packages

**D. C. JONES**

DRUGGIST *Small Remedies* VULCAN

## Fence Posts

and

## Wire Fencing

We are expecting a shipment of hog wire fencing in a day or two. Place your orders early.

SYLVESTER DRILLS

FORMALDEHYDE

HAY and CORN Shipments at Intervals

**Vulcan Co-operative**  
COMPANY, LIMITED

## THE EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

advertise the Vulcan Photographer, which means that his work is worthy of their attention.

Photographs, Post Cards, Local Views, and all the happenings on picture post cards

We Do Kodak Finishing

**The VULCAN'S TDIO**  
W. J. MORTON, PROP.

## C. C. REBBE

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK SALESMAN  
VULCAN

For dates and terms apply to  
**C. B. SHIMP**

Box 57, Vulcan.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

## P. GILLESPIE

TAILOR, COSTUMIER

Agent for  
**EMPIRE DYE WORKS,**  
Calgary  
The best equipped dye and hat works in Western Canada.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

## Shoe Repairs

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed.

Shop Opposite the Depot.

**W. F. BRADIN**

Vulcan, Alberta.

During the recent thunderstorm in Calgary Charles Towse and Miss May Windell were struck by lightning and killed. It is well known they were shortly to be married, and had bought a house in some part of the city, paying some hundreds of dollars on it. A curious fact in connection with this, however, is that no one knows where the house is. Neither of the young couple had shown anyone the house, and no memorandum of the transaction can be located among the effects of either of them.

There were a large number of people in town on Saturday and business at all the stores was brisk.

## A Masonic Welcome

A splendid little social evening was held on Tuesday evening of last week, when the members of the Masonic Lodge, and ladies, gathered together in the lodge rooms to welcome their newly married brother, R. E. Dodds, and his good lady.

About 32 guests were present, and the W. M., Dr. G. M. Carson presided. The program provided was long and varied and thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present. The formal opening of the evening was in the hands of Dr. Carson, and following that there was a whist drive in which Mrs. Nelson was successful in carrying off the prize. A dance followed, and then, on behalf of the Lodge Mr. W. A. Howes delivered an address of welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Dodds, which was followed by a humorous reading by the Rev. D. K. Allan.

The lunch was the next item, and this was one of the features of the evening, the catering being of an inspired nature that rejoiced those who partook of it. Having disposed of this the guests turned their attention to the toastmaster, Dr. Carson, who rose to his feet, and as Master of the Lodge extended a hearty welcome to Mrs. Dodds. Dr. Carson, in the course of his address, spoke of the town of Vulcan and the relations that Mr. Dodds had held with it, dwelling on the many services that Vulcan had received from Mr. Dodds since he took up his abode here.

Dr. Carson then presented Mr. and Mrs. Dodds with a handsome present of cut glass. The toastmaster then called upon those present to tender some advice to a newly married couple. The bachelors first took this up, Messrs. A. C. Galbraith, H. Reed and Roy Walker, and the devoted heads of the guests of the evening with advice, and following them the Rev. D. K. Allan and T. Baird proceeded to throw some enlightenment on the situation from the point of view of the married men, the latter speaker introducing a pet pigeon that hugely pleased the audience.

To all this Mr. Dodds was an attentive listener, and when the tide of eloquence waned, he rose to his feet and in a neat speech, spoke a few words, expressing gratification on his own and Mrs. Dodds behalf, for the great friendliness and goodwill that had prompted their many friends to this welcome.

The evening after that was given over to cards and dancing, and the occasion closed somewhere after midnight, to live long in the memory of the welcomed couple and their friends who were present.

## A Nasty Accident

Mr. Henry Nelson, of the Eastway post office, met with what might have been a serious accident on Tuesday of last week. He visited Vulcan on that day for a stock of groceries. On the way back he stopped when half a mile out of Vulcan in order to tighten up the load. While he was doing this, the reins which were presumably fastened to the brake handle, slipped loose, and one of the horses took fright. He did what he could to quieten them but was unsuccessful, and they started off on a runaway. Mr. Nelson was upset as the team started and he received a broken ankle.

A wire auto with a telephone crew came up shortly afterwards and brought Mr. Nelson to town where he was given attention and taken to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. J. W. H. Bond.

Fortunately the injury was not so serious as at first thought and Mr. Nelson expected to be able to return to Eastway last Saturday.

The runaway team were captured by someone on the Jacobson farm and brought to Vulcan.

Although thoughts of a Federal election for this year have not been entirely abandoned, it is thought that the date will be changed. June was the month generally thought as being likely for the contest, but now there are indications that the date will be sometime in September.

## Ensign Into Line

On Sunday, May 4th, the prohibitionists of the Ensign district got into the fighting line, organizing themselves along the lines of a strong committee representative of the district.

The meeting was conducted by the Vulcan central committee, members of whom visited the school house after service. The chair was occupied by the Rev. D. K. Allan, of Vulcan, and in introducing the speakers he laid emphasis on the serious nature of the work that they were undertaking and called upon the people to do their utmost for the cause of prohibition. The speakers were Mr. Whicher and Mr. Glover, of Vulcan, who dealt with the subject from the question of a strong organization, and the moral aspect.

Following the addresses, the matter of organization was taken up, and the following officers were elected:

President, Mr. C. W. Swartz, Secretary, Mr. S. Tucker; representative to Central Committee, Vulcan, Mr. W. E. Walker; Committee, Mr. C. D. Mason, Mr. S. Tucker, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. Churchill, P. McIntyre, G. A. McMaster, Mrs. C. D. Mason, Mrs. S. Tucker, Miss Williams and Mrs. G. A. McMaster.

## W.I. Meeting

The May meeting of the Womens Institute was particularly interesting. Two splendid papers were given by Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn and Miss Loftis, and Mrs. Howes demonstrated "Beef Rissoles" as an emergency dish.

Mrs. Jennejohn's paper "Labor Saving Devices" was full of useful ideas for lessening labor in housework. The speaker stated that housekeeping was recognized as a profession and logically drew the conclusion that, as up-to-date methods were absolutely essential in the business world, so they were necessary to elevate housekeeping from drudgery into a profitable business, and that all devices or pieces of equipment which added to the happiness, health and comfort of the family were justifiable expenses.

Miss Loftis dealt with her subject "Good and Great Women of Canada" in a very able manner. Not only were the women of renown in the fields of literature, science, art, music and politics mentioned, but also the women who have formed a great and good part in moulding the Dominion of Canada. Though their names are unknown, their noble deeds live in thousands of hearts as a silent tribute to the good and great women of the country.

For next month it is expected that the Reid Hill Institute will conduct the meeting here. Miss Hayward, supervisor of the Womens Institutes for this district, and directress of Household Science of the school of Agriculture, Claresholm, will address the Institute here on May 20th, at 3 p.m., in the Masonic Hall. It is hoped that all ladies throughout the district will avail themselves of the opportunity of hearing Miss Hayward.

## Remount Purchasers Here

The remount purchasers are to visit Vulcan and district in the course of a few days. They will be in town on Saturday, May 22nd. Other dates in the neighborhood are Carmangay on May 20th and Eastway on May 21st.

Further particulars of the buying, together with descriptions of what is wanted will be found in another column.

Mr. Wm. Bowie, of the Alston district, has accepted an agency for hail insurance.

Almost every day we are receiving orders for butter papers. Have you ordered yours yet?

Dr. C. H. Nelson, dentist, has removed from his office in the Bank of Hamilton chamber, and is located on Vulcan street in the same block as Dr. G. M. Carson.

## In The Country

Work in the country has progressed favorably throughout the past week. The high winds of the week before have died down and conditions for working have been ideal. The seeding is practically at an end now and the working of land is the chief thing now.

Although rain has threatened on two or three occasions it has not amounted to anything to speak of, barely laying the dust at every shower. To the north of Vulcan there was a couple of hours rain on Thursday night, but in the Vulcan district the rain hardly stayed long enough to be noticed. Heavy clouds, however, continue to gather in the afternoons after bright mornings, and the advent of good spring rains cannot be far off.

A report from Loma is to the effect that the cutworm has been seen there, but its presence is not strong enough to be greatly felt. Precautions are being taken and the pest will, it is hoped, soon be in hand. So far, this is the only report of the cutworm in the district, so little, if any damage may be looked for from this source. The cutworm is going to be a factor in the cultivation of land, for land worked in the fall is unsuited to the breeding of the worm, and when this fact is recognized fall working will be a recognized procedure.

## Local and General Items

M. Terwilliger, has left for California.

Inspector Tucker was in town on Thursday of last week.

Dr. C. H. Nelson was in Edmonton last week.

Mr. Mutz made an auto trip to Fernie last week.

Mr. A. J. Flood returned from Calgary on Friday morning last.

Mrs. M. Ogden, from Kelowna, B. C., arrived in town on Friday last.

Mrs. Reeves, who was a Calgary visitor last week, returned on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Green have left town to reside on Mr. Green's farm at Reid Hill.

Mrs. Ross, of Waldo, B. C., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jones.

Mr. W. F. Jennejohn, the local agent, has recently sold a Ford car to Mr. F. Arrison.

Mrs. T. B. Lebow went to Calgary on Thursday evening last with the intention of returning with Mr. T. B. Lebow, who has successfully undergone his operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Whicher have moved into town from the country, occupying the house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Steeves, who have removed to Mr. George Green's house.

The H. W. Reeves sale, which was to have commenced on Saturday of last week, has been postponed owing to the alterations not having been completed.

The extension which Mr. W. J. Morton has had erected is completed, and he now has an up-to-date workshop for his photography.

The remount commissioners will be in Vulcan on Saturday, May 22nd. They are at Carmangay on the 20th and Eastway on the 21st.

Mr. Thomas Baird, the local agent for the Terrill Floral Co., of Lethbridge, speaks highly of the returns he has had from his advertisement in this paper. Now is the time to procure what you need for your garden, and Mr. Baird is the man to supply your wants.

Mr. Steeves has left the H. W. Reeves store, and accepted a position with Mr. A. G. Spooner. His place at the former store has been filled by Mr. R. Thomas, of the Evely Sales Company, Calgary.

## THE VULCAN LIVERY

UTO and BUGGY

Feed and Sale Stable  
Garage

Sole Agent in the District for the Celebrated 'Presto' Light Taxis

**R. E. DODDS, Proprietor.**

**WE ARE STILL** able to sell you spring wheat lands, some of the best in Alberta, at prices and terms that would surprise you.

We have also city property and British Columbia fruit and ranch lands in the famous Kootenay Valley to trade for Vulcan and vicinity farms.

Don't forget to insure your crops, mares in foal, valuable horses, buildings, etc., and above all, your life.

**MILTON F. EARP**  
AGENT

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

## Money to Loan

We have been appointed as agents in this district for the

**Canada Life Assurance Co.**

and are now in a position to accept applications for loans on good farm properties.

Renewals and applications solicited and prompt attention and quick service guaranteed.

INTEREST EIGHT PER CENT

**Flood & Whicher**

VULCAN - - - AGENTS - - - ALBERTA

## BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRCALDY.

All work promptly executed.  
Plow Shares, \$2.25 for 12 inch, \$2.50 for 14 inch, \$2.75 for 16 inch, \$3.00 for 18-inch.

Mr. A. J. Flood is having a well drilled on his town property.

## LADIES DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER

I am open to do all kinds of ladies sewing by the day.

Prices Reasonable. Room in Shaw Block

**MISS MABEL COLWEL**

## THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY CATERING

F. SMART VULCAN



## Don't Cough Your Throat Sore "Nerviline" Will Cure You Quickly

### The Annoyance of a Bad Cough Soothed Away in One Day

Nothing so bad for the throat as coughing, and nothing half so annoying as to have some one near by that is hacking, sneezing or constantly clearing the throat.

Rub on Nerviline—it will save you all further pain and distress. Even one good rub with this soothing, penetrating remedy will bring the most relief, will take out that rasping soreness, will stop that irritating tickle that makes you want to cough so much.

Nerviline isn't something new. It has a record of forty years of wonderful success behind it.

In rubbing on Nerviline you use something safe, reliable, and sure to cure. Its action is marvellous. The way it sinks in through the tissues—the way it penetrates to the seat of the congestion is really a wonder.

For chronic colds, coughs, or sore throat you can't beat this trusty old family remedy. Its name spells cure for any sort of pain in the joints or muscles. Try it for rheumatism, rub it on for sciatica or lumbago, test it out for neuralgia or headache—in every case you'll find amazing virtue and curative power in Nerviline.

Most families keep the large 50c bottle always handy on the shelf; trial size 25c. at all dealers in medicine, or the Catarrhzone Co., Kingston, Canada.

### Fooled German Censor

Welshman a Prisoner of War, Sent News Easily

It is a great advantage to possess a knowledge of Welsh, if you happen to be a prisoner of war. Welsh prisoners of war in Germany are able to notify their friends at home more fully of the conditions of prison and internment camp life than are their English colleagues, and that without having recourse to the doubtful safeguard of invisible ink. A letter which passed the German censor, and will long be kept as a family treasure, contains the following:

"You will be glad to hear news of old friends. Mr. Byrd (food) is very bad here. Mr. Bars (bread) is very much darker than when you saw him, and is quite hard. I never see Mr. Cig (meat), and Mr. Ymenyn (butter), but seldom, and he was very bad, indeed, he last few times I met him. I used at first to meet Mr. Llaeth (milk) every day, but he has not been here now for some time.

The words given in brackets are the English equivalents of the Welsh words immediately preceding. The letter was written in English throughout, excepting the Welsh words, which the German censor took to be names of other English prisoners.

**To Men Who Live Inactive Lives.**—Exercise in the open air is the best tonic for the stomach and system generally, but there are those who are compelled to follow sedentary occupations and the inactivity tends to restrict the healthy action of the digestive organs and sickness follows. Parmenter's Vegetable Pills regulate the stomach and liver and restore healthy action. It is wise to have a packet of the pills always on hand.

### German People to Eat Less

The people of Germany are being instructed to eat less.

They are being told that to eat more than sufficient is a sin against the Fatherland! Also that every child who dies of hunger dies for the Fatherland!

Other measures advocated to husband the country's supplies include: The culture of 20,000 square kilometres of unused moorland by the addition of suitable manures; cattle must be fed with fodder at present so little considered, such as beech nuts, acorns, and green stuff; garden and wild fruits must be carefully stored; foodstuffs must no longer be used for technical purposes—e.g., starch and spirit from grain and potatoes, soap from fat—except in so far as this cannot be avoided.

Owing to the lack of fodder, the number of pigs and milch cows are to be reduced; the pig, it is claimed, is the greatest food competitor of man.

Only 2,000,000 cows need be got rid of, but the pigs must be decreased by 9,000,000.

### For the Cat

"He is the most tenderhearted man I ever saw."

"Kind to animals?"

"I should say so. Why, when he found the family cat insisted on sleeping in the coal bin, he immediately ordered a ton of soft coal."

## PERHAPS IT'S THE KIDNEYS

that are making you feel so badly. If so, you can easily tell. If your head feels dull and aching—if your back hurts nearly all the time—if your appetite is poor and your tongue is coated—if the urine is discolored or contains a brick dust deposit or mucus in the urine after standing over night—then you certainly have something the matter with your kidneys. Get

## Gin Pills

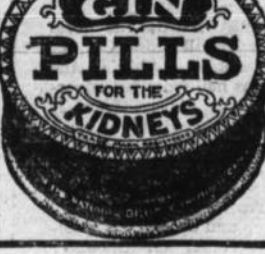
FOR THE KIDNEYS

St. Saviour, Quebec City. "For a long time, I had been suffering from the kidneys and pains in my back and limbs. I have tried several remedies without success. After using Gin Pills I was completely cured, and now I am perfectly cured, and due entirely to Gin Pills."

Mrs. V. J. GUY.

Gin Pills are "Made in Canada" and sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sold in U.S. under the name "GINO" Pills. Write us for free trial treatment.

National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto, 283



W. N. U. 1019

## Saving Daylight Engine Crew Face New Peril

Plan of Conservation of Natural Resources Should Include the Saving of Sunlight

There is one natural resource, the conservation of which is in most countries neglected. The things of which there is abundance are those most likely to be wasted, and as there is, within certain time limits, an unrestricted supply of daylight, it is not always valued as highly as it should be. In England for several years, a persevering citizen of London, named William Willett, with many followers, has been laboring to secure the passage of what is known as the Daylight Saving Bill. Mr. Willett would have the Englishmen, in the summer months, get up an hour earlier than at present, and in order that the said Englishman may not feel too keenly the sacrifice he is making, Mr. Willett would have him put the hands of his clock ahead an hour. Then the Londoner who now goes to his work at seven o'clock, would go at six, but he would deceive himself by having the hands of the clock point to seven as before. The undoubted advantage of the change would be that the day's work would end an hour earlier than now, though the clock would not say so, and there would be a substantial addition to the workman's free time in daylight, thus affording him additional opportunity for healthy recreation. The same result could be reached by an arrangement between employer and his workmen that the promoters of the movement feel that success can only be won through a general adoption of their plan, with a legal authority for putting the clock's hands forward.

What is thus being aimed at in England is being accomplished in Germany, though, perhaps, not from the same motive that is behind the English movement. Germany finds it necessary to economize in many ways. Among the lessons which the state is enjoining on the people is that they must make more use of daylight and less use of artificial light. Petroleum has been largely used in Germany for illuminating purposes. But petroleum is required for other purposes which just now, to the German mind, are much more important than the production of light. Petroleum is required for the modern war machines, for those in the air and those on the sea, and those under the sea's surface. It is needed, too, in motor-car service—not so much in ordinary transport service, for motor bus lines in the cities no longer run—but for the military operations, in which motor cars and trucks play a large part. So Germany decided that on and after April 1st the hands of the German clocks should be advanced an hour, for the purpose of giving an extra hour of daylight and saving the precious oil. The saving of the oil in this way for the summer months will, it is estimated, be about five million dollars. The German example may be helpful to Mr. Willett and his associates in their efforts at the conservation of England's daylight.—Journal of Commerce.

### Sang Songs When Enemy Charged

Wonderful praise of the British officer and his contempt for danger is given in a letter from a sergeant in the 1st Royal Fusiliers, who has been in the thick of the fighting for four months.

"When," he says, "we are under fire our major is as happy as a sand boy. He rubs his hands together and smiles and cheers us on with all sorts of expressions. During our first attack he actually sat on the back of the trench, fully exposed, and sang songs whilst the Germans came up, every now and then encouraging us with such remarks as 'Keep cool, men, and give it to the beggars hot; you are worth ten of them any day.' And we used to think he was a bit too particular and even petty in peace time!"

### Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Not Extraordinary

The following story is attributed to a famous Scots colonel:

A young subaltern of his own nationality was one day on guard with another officer at Gibraltar, when the latter fell over the rock and was killed. The subaltern, however, made no mention of the accident in his guard report, but left the addendum, "Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting," standing without qualification. Some hours afterward the general came to demand explanations.

"You say, sir, in your report 'Nothing extraordinary since guard mounting,' when your fellow officer has fallen down a rocky precipice four hundred feet deep and has been killed!"

"Well, general," replied Lieutenant Sandy, slowly, "I didn't think there was anything extraordinary in that. If he had fallen down a precipice four hundred feet deep and not been killed, I should have thought it extraordinary and put it down in my report."

### Muscular Rheumatism Subdued.

When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. There is no oil that so speedily shows its effect in subduing pain. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be fully estimated.

With regard to the rate of breeding of house flies, it is gravely stated that allowing six batches of eggs of one hundred and fifty each, and supposing all to live and find filth to breed in, the number would be 191,010,000,000,000,000, enough to bury the entire earth forty-seven feet deep.

**Too Polite**

"Now, then, young man," said the angry farmer, "didn't you see that board when you came trespassing in these woods?"

"Yes, sir," said the culprit, meekly. "Well, what did it say?"

"I dunno. I was too polite to read any more when I saw the first word was 'Private.'"

### Skeptical

"Jack vowed that his love for me was like the sea."

"And what did you say?"

"I told him I took it with a good many grains of salt."

### Fear of Machinery Being Disabled by Torpedoes Exceeds That of Facing Death Below Water

No man of the warring nations' legions can relate a story as brimful of experience in which figures an almost constant grim and intimate association with death in horrible form as the man below decks on board a modern fighting ship in action. Imprisoned within a steel bound chamber below the waterline and caged behind steam connections, engineers and stokers stand by helplessly, watching pressure-gauge or signal dial and shovelling coal into a furnace or tending an oil spray.

To the man on the deck the encounter with the enemy may be as full of hazard. In certain circumstances he may run an even greater risk than does his brother below. Yet below decks the men on the starting platform and at the furnaces are denied the satisfaction which actual sight of an opponent brings to the trained fighter. Says a naval correspondent in the Edinburgh Scotsman:

"Deprived of the steady satisfaction of at least seeing the enemy, the men below decks are nevertheless keenly conscious of the progress of the struggle. Blinded, they are not deaf. The keen artificer knows full well the significance of the signals which the bells announce and the dial records, and the knowledge makes the greater strain of fighting 'in the dark.' The recorded experience of an artificer in a vessel which has seen as much action as any since the outbreak of the war, prove how accurately the engineer may follow the course of a struggle. The vessel is of a wonderful class. It is with just such a vessel, light and active and strong, that risks are taken; and upon the men below in a ship like that the demands are greatest."

"As you know," said the engineer, "in our recent action we encountered submarine attack. We had a great time, and it fairly took it out of us. You want a special breed of man for a job of this kind, for the strain is something to remember. We came out of it all right, however, and I am trying not to be proud of being one of the boys. We had a good notion of how the racket was going, shut off as we were in our own little world. First it was 'Full ahead,' and we opened her out and let her go perhaps her best. We don't know what that is, and neither did the other side. Those of them who were left to make calculations might, by reckoning what their vessels were doing—and they nearly bust themselves trying to get away—might arrive at being one of the knots of our speed, but they would still be a bit off."

"I reckon we had still a bit up our sleeve when the first gun went, after which we got a hint not to overpress her. That meant that we were comfortably within range with our left, long as we chose, and hit. And hitting we seemed to be, and no error. I could feel the ship quiver a bit as the big guns fired, but the drone of my turbine and the gauges of the dial were my chief attention. At least, they should have been. I must confess that from first to last I was on the quiver for more than signals, and it was a Godsend that we had the gauges, and the dial and the signals upon which we might attempt to concentrate, for the strain was absolutely tremendous."

"It was not so much the waiting for an enemy projectile coming crashing through. It was not the chance of my being in its way when it did come. It was the absolute horror of something coming to disable our engines. My ears were cocked all the time for the roar of a steam 'main' hit and carried away; for the shot that might wreck a boiler; for the rattle of steering gear gone."

"All the time we were slapping through it at full speed. Then the ship began to caper like a skater doing fancy work before a fashionable crush on a Swiss lake. She began to 'twist' extraordinarily. There was only one thing to account for that. We were being tackled by submarines. I forgot everything—about the danger to the engines after that. There was only one purpose in my life then, and that was to work those engines as the bridge desired and without the loss of the fraction of a second."

"I was over the way on the starting platform at the starboard engine, and just once I glanced across to see if he had tumbled to the situation. He was chewing away quietly at one of his infamous cheroots, his hands on the gear and a cheery grin on his face, and his eyes on the dial. But he must have been conscious of my glance, for the grin became accentuated, and, with a comical jerk of his head, he made it clear that he, too, realized that the submarines were out to sting us."

"Did I say that we had no eyes except for the dial? Well, that's scarcely accurate. We did give a little attention to the doings of the steering engine, and the ship, rocketing here and there on long and short and regular-irregular spins, was evidently breaking the hearts of the submarine men."

"From the general activity, however, we judged that the bridge was having an anxious time, but we knew the bridge, and reckoned it fit for anything up to the biggest swarm of torpedoes that ever left the Heligoland hives. Suddenly the big steering engine went off at a race. We were running all we knew at that moment. The ship took a heel as the rudder gripped her. I felt the port turbine slow laboriously as the screws met the solid column of water between the mighty rudder and the wheeling hull, and round she came in a style that left me gasping. We knew it had been touch and go that time. And even as we spun the guns were put-ting in good work. That was a hot day in winter, my cat! It did us all good, though it left some of us pretty limp for a day or two. And no wonder. How would you fancy being shut up in a steel box, with the odds on being scalded to death or drowned, and with old Death chucking all sorts of beastly missiles at you which you can't even see coming? We don't even see this particular aspect of the moment getting something for himself."

## Spread the Bread

with 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup and the children's craving for sweets will be completely satisfied. Bread and 'Crown Brand' form a perfectly balanced food—rich in the elements that go to build up sturdy, healthy children.

## Edwardsburg 'Crown Brand' Corn Syrup

is so economical and so good, that it is little wonder that millions of pounds are eaten every year in the homes of Canada.

'Crown Brand'—the children's favorite—is equally good for all cooking purposes and candy-making.

'LILY WHITE' is a pure white Corn Syrup, not so pronounced in flavor as 'Crown Brand'. You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited, Montreal

Manufacturers of the famous Edwardsburg Brands

The Government Slogan:

## "PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION."

## Plant RENNIE'S SEEDS

Send a postal for a catalogue to-day.

## WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED,

394 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Also at Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

## Prince Smokes With Men

Future King Hands Around His Tobacco Pouch to Men

Reports from the front state that the Prince of Wales is continually in the trenches amongst the Tommies, with whom he does not hesitate to share the contents of his tobacco pouch. In this he is only following in his father's footsteps, as many an old Bluejacket could relate.

Many years ago the present king was a Lieutenant on board H.M.S. Alexandra, at that time flying the flag of his uncle, the late Duke of Edinburgh, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean fleet. Prince George, as he was then, was very fond of seeing, and never missed an opportunity of taking the gunroom officers away on a seining excursion. On one such occasion, somewhere round the Grecian Archipelago, the cutter was lying alongside full up with the young bloods of the gunroom of whom, if I remember rightly, the present Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty was one.

"The 'blood boat' (Jolly boat) was lying astern with the seine net neatly coiled down on grating fixed over the stern sheets, all ready for casting as soon as the boats reached shore. Everything was ready, and the party only waited for the Prince, when the coxswain of the cutter went running up the accommodation ladder evidently with the intention of going inboard; at the top of the ladder he ran into the Prince, just coming out.

"Hullo," said the future king, "where are you going?" "Just to get my pipe and baccy, sir," replied the petty officer. "Oh, we can't wait for that now," replied Prince George, "everybody is ready." Then seeing the look of disappointment on the man's face, he put his hand in his pocket and pulled out his cigar case, with "Help yourself out of this."

And now, apparently, the present Prince of Wales is doing exactly the same kind of thing!

## HORSE-POWER

Your horse can pull bigger loads if you grease your wagons with

## MICA AXLE GREASE

It is the Mica that does it—makes a smooth bearing surface, perfectly lubricated, on which the wheel revolves without friction.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

## This Hurt Him

"Oh, doctor, I have sent for you, certainly; still, I must confess that I have not the slightest faith in modern science."

"Well," said the doctor, "that does not matter in the least. You see, a mule has no faith in the veterinary, and yet he cures him all the same."

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Fat bought a pig last fall, paying \$7.50 for it; during the winter he bought \$10.50 worth of feed for it, and in the spring he sold the pig for \$17.50, relates Everybody's. A neighbor asked him how much he got for it, and when Pat told him he said: "Well, you didn't make much on it, did you?" "No," said Pat, "but, you see, I had the use of the pig all winter."

A good deal is being written in regard to the wastages of war and the opinion is expressed that it is less than people generally supposed it to be. On the average, all productive property is worn out and renewed every seven years. This being the case, the amount which is instantly destroyed in war bears a very small proportion to the total. Further, the savings made by people through forced economies put in force go a long way towards making good the losses caused by the war.

A double spendthrift is one who wastes both his time and his money.

## Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

Searched for a Cure for Years—Advised to Try Dr. Chase's  
Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Cured.

Where there is poison there is pain. This is a provision of Nature to warn you against conditions that are likely to prove serious.

Constipation of the bowels is undoubtedly the greatest source of disease and suffering. By using one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at bed-time as often as is necessary to keep the bowels regular you can cure constipation and the consequent indigestion, and remove the cause of backaches, rheumatism and other painful diseases.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's

Kidney-Liver Pills will help you to form this habit, add to your years, and bring comfort in old age.

Professor A. T. Smith, 1 Mt. Charles street, Montreal, and formerly of Boston, Mass., writes:—"I suffered for many years from bad digestion, constipation and horrible backaches. I have been treated by many doctors, without any results. One day a friend in Boston advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes I noticed great improvement, and after the fourth box I was completely cured. My digestion is good. I never feel any pain in the back. My head is clear, and I feel like a young man. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are one of the best medicines on earth."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

PROF. SMITH.



# A CANADIAN PRODUCT THAT IS OF GREAT BENEFIT TO THE FARMER

## FORMALDEHYDE TREATMENT FOR SMUTTED GRAIN

All the Raw Material Used in its Manufacture is Found in Canada

Farmers Should Use it More Generally, as it is the Best Preparation with which to Treat Seed Grain

There is every spring a greatly increasing market for the greatest disinfectant ever discovered—formaldehyde. Not only does this meet with use in the hospitals, but also in farming, although this latter is not so well known. Farmers all over the country—west and east—are making preparations to treat their seed against what is commonly known as smut. Few farmers indeed, really plan to contribute to the \$15,000,000 lost annually through the altogether too prevalent smutted grains, but there are a great number of farmers not sufficiently well posted on the importance of treated seed to realize the great importance of formaldehyde.

This disinfectant is particularly adaptable to the almost general use throughout the country inasmuch as it can be used with equal ease with either hard or soft water. It suits all grain equally well, thus having a distinct advantage over the more commonly used bluestone, which has little effect upon smut in oats. Formaldehyde is a Canadian product, practically all of which is manufactured here and the supply, therefore is unaffected by the war. The war, however, has had a most welcome bearing on the market for this gas, as Germany was the largest producer in Europe and the cutting off of German supplies has increased the demand for the Canadian article abroad. Demands which at present Canadian manufacturers are not attempting to supply, until all Canadian contracts are filled, are heavy and when Canada does commence to ship, she will command very remunerative prices.

The raw material from which formaldehyde is made is hard wood, such as maple, beech, oak, and birch, and of these woods, there is no lack of supply in this country. It is reported that one large concern which manufactures this article, with headquarters locally, has secured the cutting rights five miles wide on each side of one of the few railroads running north through New Ontario for over 350 miles. This will be used to supply a mill which they have erected at the Canadian Soo.

A great deal of help to new settlers has been extended in this province where new lands have been opened for settlement that are heavily wooded, and it is here that the makers of formaldehyde have made it possible for them to cut the hard wood during the winter, over a period of years, thus supplying them with a cash income from the start.

Most interesting is the manufacture of this article. It is made from refined wood alcohol. That it is without

its patriotic properties is not true, as thousands of tons of what were once the stately forest trees of Canada, are daily assisting in the work of destruction at the Dardanelles and Europe, for all the acetone manufactured in Canada is sold direct to the British government and the demand is very excellent at the moment. Acetone is a by-product of formaldehyde, in process of manufacture.

From refined alcohol, formaldehyde is obtained by a further process of heating the alcohol and passing the fumes through red-hot copper mesh and drawing off the gas into water. The formaldehyde of commerce, which is so widely sold for treating seed is 40 per cent strength.

From time to time come complaints from farmers that the formaldehyde has killed their seed and from others that the formaldehyde has failed to kill the smut. An investigation has almost invariably revealed the fact that these farmers have purchased formaldehyde put up in barrels.

It needs to be kept moderately warm and if the barrels are kept too cold or are subjected to cold when being hauled from the stations, the formaldehyde will polymerize or become thick and drop to the bottom of the barrel. The barrels are tapped from the bottom so the man who gets the first out of the barrel has formaldehyde overstrength and the man who gets the last has little but water. If formaldehyde is purchased from barrels it is very essential to make certain that it is kept well shaken up and has not been subjected to too much cold. If it runs at all thick and looks in the least milky it is too strong. It should be as clear as water. George H. Clark, seed commissioner for Canada, urges that farmers demand their formaldehyde in bottles or stone jugs of 1, 3 and 5 pounds. In this way they can easily shake it vigorously before using and make certain that it is properly mixed.

Formaldehyde should never be carried in metal cans or pails as the metal affects it to some extent.

This year the makers and shippers of formaldehyde are receiving material help from the railways. Formaldehyde has always been shipped in heated cars, where it was a carlot order, but this season the railways are shipping heated cars as "way freight." Thus a car of formaldehyde will be delivered, so many barrels, bottles or jugs, at almost every small station along a given line. This means that the local dealer is receiving his supplies under perfect conditions and the farmer, if he sticks to the bottles and jugs, will get his the same way—Journal of Commerce.

## Spoke on Banking

Canadian System Reviewed by J. W. Ward at People's Forum

Much interest in the Canadian banking system developed at a meeting held in Winnipeg at the People's Forum. John W. Ward delivered an address on this subject, and at the close answered questions for fully half an hour. The speaker believed that the Canadian banking system had some strong points and some grave weaknesses. He did not think, however, that the banks gave the people of Canada a service commensurate with the privileges which the people of Canada gave to the banks. He disapproved of the Canadian banks using a large proportion of their funds to assist speculators on foreign stock exchanges. His chief criticism of the Canadian banking system was that it was constantly tending towards the concentration of financial power into fewer hands.

Planoforte selections were played during the afternoon by Miss Bella Hall.

Mr. Ward admitted frankly that he was not a banking expert. His endeavor would be to view the Canadian banking system from the standpoint of the man in the street. Of all the vital questions which affected all the people, probably banking was the one they knew least about. The functions of the banks were to take care of the surplus money of the people, to lend out this money where there was the greatest economic need for it, and to transfer money from one part of the country to another, or from one part of the world to another.

Banks were not supposed to lend money to people simply because people were hard up, but because they could employ money for productive purposes. A farmer had to buy seed in the spring and wait till the fall before he could sell his crop. Manufacturers and merchants had to buy long before they sold. But it might be noted in passing that the savings of working men in the aggregate went some way to provide employers with the capital necessary in their business.

The oldest Canadian bank was the Bank of Montreal, founded in 1817. Up till 1870 Canadian banks had operated under private charters, but since the year named they came under a general Bank Act, which was revised every ten years. One of the chief provisions of the Bank Act was that \$500,000 capital must be subscribed before a bank could be organized, and of that sum \$250,000 must be paid up. This \$250,000 had to be deposited with the Dominion minister of finance. The shareholders then proceeded to elect their officers, and after that they applied to the treasury board for a certificate. If the finance minister found that everything was all right, he issued a certificate, returned the deposited \$250,000, and the bank could begin business.

One of the most valuable privileges given to Canadian banks was the right to issue their own notes. The total of such notes must not exceed the unimpaired paid-up capital of the bank, plus the amount of gold and Dominion notes held by the bank in a central gold reserve controlled by the Bankers' association. Then, between Sept. 1 and Feb. 28, the banks were allowed to issue notes up to 15 per cent of their combined capital and reserve fund for the purpose of crop moving. On the extra 15 per cent the banks had to pay the Dominion government 5 per cent interest. A sum equal to 5 per cent of a bank's average note circulation had to be paid into a redemption fund held by the Dominion government to provide against suspensions of payment.

Mr. Ward condemned the custom of the banks in charging western farmers rates of 8, 9 or even 12 per cent interest on loans, whereas manufacturers could borrow from the banks at 5 or 6 per cent. The excuse that farmers did not deposit money with the banks was not valid. H. P. M. Edwards, a recognized banking authority, had said that the farmer's business was highly prized by the banks; that the farmers through the banks had furnished deposits equal to their borrowings; and that there was less anxiety and trouble connected with the farmer's business.

## Make Children Hate War

This is America's Great Opportunity Urges Jane Addams

"This century has been called by a good many people the Century of the Child," said Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, in the Free Synagogue in Carnegie hall in an address on "War and Social Service."

"Judges and jurists are trying to catch the child criminal earlier and earlier," she said, "that criminality finally may be abolished. It will go on until we shall feel that all over the earth the only rivalry among the peoples is from one generation to another to make each better and finer. How widespread among our immigrants is the talk of conditions in Europe! If we can make them understand that we are interested for the peace and happiness of all we shall have taken advantage of this opportunity to forge a public opinion that will be much more international than could be wrought by any other nation in the world."

"Out in Chicago we started a Boy Scouts company. They had no guns—I wouldn't tolerate that. But they were Boy Scouts. The Russian Jews withdrew their boys at once and others did likewise, saying: 'We came to America to get rid of militarism. We don't want our boys commingled with the military drill.' 'We got one proof after another that the various peoples were prejudiced against militarism. In this present war we realize that never before has the brutality of war so revealed itself.'

"The great opportunity of America is to utilize the immigrant population to form a humanitarian public sentiment so strong it will make itself felt in the uttermost ends of the earth."

Last year the United States possessed 35,800,000 head of beef cattle. Eight years before, or in 1907, the country had 51,500,000 head of beef cattle. In the same time the population increased from 77,000,000 to 100,000,000. Is it any wonder the price of beef is advancing?

## Call That Is Ours

Improved Methods to Assist in the Increase of Production

It is told of a pioneer in the North West that being on his deathbed he said to his eldest son, "My son, I am going to give you a new farm." "Where, father?" was the natural response. "Plough two or three inches deeper." As an exemplification of the richness of our country this story is worth repeating. It indicates the marvelous nature of our agricultural resources and encourages to greater efforts. The object of the Patriotism and Production Campaign now in progress is not so much to teach practical men their business, as to give them the experience of other practical men, of specialists in different branches of farming, and to imbue them with the idea that there may yet be profits to be found in directions that in their wisdom they may not have yet discovered, or have overlooked. Then there is a duty that at this juncture, when the whole empire is fighting for its life, calls upon us all to exert ourselves more and more, no matter how earnestly we have labored in the past, and to try with might and main, to do even better. It is impossible to understand how, when the mother of great nations is putting forth all her strength to fight off the enemy, her children, either in their unit or in their collective capacity, can rest content with the fortune that is theirs and ignoring, criticising or condemning the exertions of those who at best are trying to serve them, dwell upon their own troubles and refuse even to treat with consideration the work of men who have but a single aim—the improvement, which must mean the increase of production. Wise men accept counsel come whence it may, and act on it, or reject it, as seemeth to them best. The department of agriculture at Ottawa has not only been promoting meetings, or conferences of those interested in the special branch of the country's interests entrusted to it, but it has had prepared treatises by experienced and practical men, founded on experiments which must contain both enlightenment and encouragement, and which can be had for the mere expense of asking. Write to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, postage free, and a list of upwards of two hundred bulletins, pamphlets, records and reports will be forwarded from which choice can be made of the information desired.

## The British Water Wagon

The War Has Had the Effect of Putting a Ban on Liquor

There is a chance that Great Britain may follow the example of Russia in a wholesale habitation of the water wagon. It was contained in the veiled threat in a speech made recently by Lloyd George in Wales that unless the workmen in the armament factories could resist the lure of drink sufficiently to put in a full week's time, the government would find a way to help them. Lloyd George took the position that these workmen, treading the primrose path of alcohol while their fellow countrymen were without arms to fight the common warfare, and from England's standpoint he was right. England as well as all of Europe is already partially on the water wagon as a result of the war. Russia has gone it more wholeheartedly than any of the countries by wiping out at one stroke the manufacture and sale of vodka. France comes a close second by putting restrictions that amount almost to prohibition around the vending of absinthe and whiskey. Germany, as far as the civilian population is concerned, is said to be less affected than any of the other countries. England herself has radically cut down saloon hours, and now comes this intimation that the government is prepared to go even farther—Atlanta Constitution.

## The Cost of War

In War, as in Litigation, Both Sides Are Eventually Losers

The cost of war outlives its oldest pensioner. A pension expires with the pensioner, but war fixes a taint in the blood of a people. This taint works a havoc beyond that of its most persistent fighter. The man too weak to stand at home and perpetuate his kind. The warrior, unfitted by wounds and disease to longer fight, returns home to assist the man who escaped conscription through weakness, and these two march their disabilities down the winding ways of time. And thus does the nation that conquers lose no less than does the one that was overcome.

In war, as in litigation, both sides lose. Only one party is victorious in war, and that is Lucifer and his allies, War, Want, Hate, Disease and Death. Big bodies of armed men are the greatest violation of common sense that can be imagined. They are recruited and maintained by the forces of production in order to destroy that which labor creates and human hearts hold precious.—The Philistine.

## Disappointed in the Women

Women Voters in Chicago Do Not Prove a Purifying Element

Women voters in Chicago have proved a flat disappointment to many friends of woman's suffrage. They have voted in harmony with reaction. They have defeated a reform mayor of demonstrated worth, who had every right to expect the backing of the women. His record of having retained Ella Flagg Young at the head of the schools should of itself have guaranteed Mayor Harrison the votes of all intelligent women. They have instead repudiated Mrs. Young and the mayor alike.

Chicago women could have overcome the vote of corrupt classes controlled by unscrupulous ward leaders. They had a striking chance to line up sharply with the forces of decency in the Democratic primary. They could have shown the whole nation that the best womanhood of America's second city is intelligently arrayed on the side of clean politics. In this test they failed completely. Their help in defeating Crater H. Harrison was not an astounding thing. It was simply the mediocre, the stale and ordinary thing, which it was fondly hoped the women would rise above. Women are not a purifying element in Chicago politics. They are of the earth—very earthy.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Being kind to a rich mother-in-law may be a good investment.

# UPON GERMANY FOR ALL TIME RESTS RESPONSIBILITIES OF WAR

## FOURTH TIME PRUSSIA MADE WAR ON EUROPE

Great Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in a Recent Speech, Reviews the Issues Leading up to the War, and Foretells the Extinction of German Militarism

Foretells the Extinction of German Militarism

Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary in a speech delivered to a London audience, reviewed the European issues leading up to the present war and made plain the determination of Great Britain and her allies to insist upon the extinction of German militarism, as well as upon the right of the smaller nations of Europe to their untrammelled independence.

Speaking of the origin of the war Sir Edward Grey emphasized the fact that the struggle might have been avoided by an European conference. Germany, he added, judging from her experience of the Balkan conference, knew she could have counted upon the goodwill of Great Britain. But, he said, Germany refused every suggestion of a conference, and on her rests for all time, the appalling responsibility for the war. Sir Edward Grey affirmed, amid loud cheers, that this was the fourth time within living memory that Prussia had made war upon Europe, "and we are determined that it shall be the last."

The foreign secretary added that it would have been far easier to settle the dispute between Austria and Serbia, which Germany had made the occasion of this war, than it had been successfully to get through the Balkan crisis. Germany knew that Great Britain then sought no diplomatic triumph. We did not give ourselves to any intrigue; we pursued impartially and honorably the end of peace. We were ready last July to do the same again. We had given in recent years to Germany every assurance that no aggression upon her would receive any support from us. We had withheld from her but one thing, namely, an unconditional promise to stand aside however aggressive Germany might be to our neighbors.

France, Italy and Russia were ready in July to accept a conference. We knew that after the British proposals for a conference had been made the Kaiser himself proposed to the Kaiser that the dispute should be referred to The Hague tribunal. "We know now that the German government has prepared for war as only a people who planned could prepare."

Sir Edward, continuing, said that long before the war he had given Belgium a pledge that never would Great Britain violate the neutrality of that country so long as it was respected by others, and that if Germany invaded Belgium we were bound to oppose her.

## Banker and Farmer

A Strong Plea Made For a Better Understanding

Why is there not a better understanding between agriculture and finance, between farmer and banker? It is commonly known that a very small percentage of the credit secured by the farmers is obtained from the local bank. The farmer secures his credit from the local merchant, implement agent or lumberman, these retail men in turn get their credit from the wholesaler and manufacturer, and they from the banker. For real money the farmer goes to the loan company. This is all common knowledge. Why should it be thus? With the banks represented in every small town through the country, it would be supposed that a large part of their business would be to handle farmers' accounts, and they do handle some, out on the whole, the farmer and banker are entirely out of sympathy with one another.

The high rate of interest charged, and the extreme caution with which credit has been given has been the cause of the farmer's unfriendly attitude. This attitude has been warranted, undoubtedly, in some cases, but not always. The farmers as well as other classes have tried to become wealthy by buying and borrowing, and the bankers have done well to be chary in advancing credit in a good many places. Even as it is they have a neat percentage of bad accounts. In many a case it would have been wise to have heeded the warning of the bank that credit had been drawn to the limit, and have retrenched instead of obtaining it through other sources. Had the farmer and banker known each other better the buying and borrowing game would not have been carried so far. In this connection the banks and bankers must shoulder much of the blame. Too often the local managers do not know the close touch with the farmers of the district and know their financial standing. There has also been a tendency to change branch bank managers in the country so frequently that they have not time to know the farmers or their standing. The result has been the farmers, outside of the few leaders in the community, look to the retail men of the town for their credit, and have been encouraged to extend it beyond all reason, and to that point where the lean crop of last year left the farmer with his assets turned to liabilities, in too many cases.

We cannot go back and correct mistakes made in boom years. In any case the credit must be curtailed, but the bankers must revise their system, to that extent that their branch managers come more closely in touch and sympathy with farmers, and they must cheapen their methods of handling money that a more reasonable rate of interest can be given on loans. We do not suggest an alternative if this is not done, but the move in Saskatchewan towards a co-operative system of loans and the establishment of an agricultural bank indicates that the farmers are in earnest in their demand for better terms of credit.—Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg, Man.

Mme. Curie, the famous discoverer of radium and professor in the university of Paris, is near the French front working in the hospitals with a radiographic equipment.

Brown (on fishing trip)—Boys, the boat is sinking. Is there anyone here who knows how to pray?

Jones (eagerly)—I do.

Brown—All right. You pray and the rest of us will put on life belts. There's one why.

pose Germany with all our strength. If we had not done so at the first moment, was there anyone now who believed that when Germany attacked Belgium, shot non-combatants, ravaged the country and violated all the laws of war and all the rules of humanity, was there anyone who thought it possible now that we could have sat still and looked on without eternal disgrace?

"In due time terms of peace will be put forward by the Allies," continued the foreign secretary. "An essential condition must be the restoration to Belgium of her independent national life and free possession of her territory. The great issue is this: We wish the nations of Europe to be free to live their independent lives, working out their own form of government and their own form of national development in full liberty, whether they be great states or small. That is our ideal."

"The German ideal is that the Germans are a superior people, to whom all things are lawful and against whom resistance is unlawful and must be put down, that they must establish domination over the nations of the continent and that all must be subservient to Germany."

"I would rather perish or leave the continent altogether than live in under such conditions. After this war we and the other nations of Europe must be free to live without interference of the superior war lord, without the clang of armor and the sword continually rattled in the scabbard, Heaven continually invoked, and without our policy being dictated by the military domination of Prussia."

"We claim for ourselves and together with our allies, we will secure that right to live and pursue our national existence, not in the shadow of Prussian supremacy, but in the light of equal liberty."

Sir Edward Grey concluded by paying eloquent tribute to the splendid courage and patriotism of Great Britain's allies. There was, he said, no nobler opportunity of serving one's country than when its existence was at stake; when its cause was just and right. Never was there a time in our national history when the crisis was so great and so imperative and the cause itself more just and right. (Loud cheers.)

## Future of India

May Have a Fuller Participation in Imperial Affairs Than Heretofore

What will be the status of India in the British empire after the war. Even in the press of instant needs, that question must cross the minds of thoughtful British statesmen, but it is doubtful if the most far-seeing among them can give it anything like a full or certain answer. Only one thing is sure: India will claim and receive a larger measure of self-government and fuller participation in imperial affairs than she has had before.

The totality of India has been one of the great surprises of the war. Instead of bursting into a flame of revolution the moment Britain was involved in Europe, India has come forward with voluntary offerings of money and troops, suspended all agitation for political changes until after the war, turned a deaf ear to the persuasions of Kaiser, and Sultan. Sirs and Gurkhas are on the firing line in France; native princes have offered their personal services in the field.

Provinces and principalities which proved their value in this fashion in time of war cannot be relegated to the status of lesser breeds without the law in time of peace. But what status can they assume? Can India be trusted with self-government like that which prevails in Canada and Australia? Can Europeans and Asiatics henceforth work side by side, instead of tanlem, as hitherto? Will the islanders who developed modern constitutional government and the Orientals who have bowed to the personal sway of foreign masters for centuries find that, after all, they have a common ideal in the empire?—Chicago Journal.

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## Putting on the Lid

The Economic Push Behind the Prohibition Movement

The prohibition wave is sweeping over the country. It rises highest in the States where public sentiment used to be most inhospitable. It has all but overthrown the South famous for cheer and good fellowship. It is breaking over the far west where personal liberty and self-indulgence have been almost matters of creed. The irresistible push behind the wave is economic. The organization of business and industry, having realized the eternal truth that self-indulgence saps human force and lowers efficiency, brings its powerful influence to bear. The instinct of the higher intelligence that self-denial is the inspiration of achievement has expanded to kind compulsion for the lower. More and more personal liberty for self is being sacrificed to uplifting restraint for others.

The dark oppression of a labor body of low will power and strong passions has brought prohibition to the South, to raise the standard of performance and check the excesses of appetite. Its spiritual force is succeeding, where the brutal vengeance of lynch law and convict labor failed.

The organization of the mineral wealth of the West into industry has brought home the economic value of prohibition there. Colorado and Arizona have put it into law, Montana and Idaho are likely to do so, while Utah is vetoed temporarily by the governor's stop. Loss of self-control and efficiency spells danger to life and property in mining as plainly as in Southern plantings.

The American Copper Company excludes drinking from its mines and discourages it in homes. Accidents records varied directly in percentages with the partial or complete closing of saloons in Butte during the six months of experimenting last year. Prohibition is coming to Montana by the economic route.

The economic law is an invariable for every factory and farm in the country as for the West-rail mine and the Southern plantation. With better organization of every kind of industry under more urgent competition of efficiency, prohibition will overrun the country, as it has overrun Europe in the stress of war.—Minneapolis Journal.

## Crowding Out Cattle

Few people appreciate the influences that are crowding out the business of cattle production. Among them the rigid quarantine is doing its part. But the progress of a more intensive agriculture is also among the potent causes. Spread of crop areas on account of higher prices for grain and hay is felt in the addition of 4,300,000 acres to the winter wheat area, not a little of which was formerly available for grazing. Encroachments of the irrigation movement in such states as California are pre-empting many a good pasturing valley for non-pasturing uses. That state now has 24,583 irrigation projects, of which 4,076 have been added since 1910.—Wall Street Journal.

## Dairy Bulletin

Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture Assists the Dairy Farmer

A circular has been issued from the dairy branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture calling the attention of the dairy farmer to the facilities for marketing his produce afforded by the operation of this department. The government, upon the completion of arrangements, is taking over all business management of creamery companies, and experience has shown that the profits of dairy farming when the co-operation of the government has been secured have been very materially increased.

The growth of the movement since its inauguration in 1907 is sufficient indication of the fact that its operation has been beneficial to the dairy producers. Taking first the six dairy producers, in 1907, 213 farmers sent in 66,246 pounds of butter. Each year a substantial increase has been registered, until in 1914 the number of farmers had reached 3,625, who sent in between them 1,161,230 pounds of butter for sale. In the six winter months of 1907-08, 113 farmers sent in 21,588 pounds of butter. In 1913-14, 1,677 farmers sent in 227,590 pounds.

The conditions upon which the government will enter into arrangements for the marketing of butter are as follows:

Upon agreement between the creamery company and the government, the latter will assume the entire management of the creamery. This includes engaging the manager, buying supplies, selling the butter, making collections therefor, keeping the books and making the payments to the farmers for the cream delivered to the company.

Advance payments approximating 80 per cent of the value of the product are made regularly twice a month to the farmers. From the remaining 20 per cent the actual cost of operating is deducted and the balance, if any, forwarded to the patrons at the end of the year as a final payment. By this means the farmers receive the entire benefit arising out of the large volume of business, economical management or any advance in the butter market.

Express charges on cream shipments by rail to government operated creameries are paid by the government. In other words, all shippers get free transportation for their cream and a farmer one hundred miles distant from the creamery has every advantage enjoyed by the farmer living in the immediate vicinity of the creamery.

Many children are so cramped with everything that they know nothing. In proof of this, read this specimen definition:

"Anatomy is the human body, which consists of three parts, the head, the chest, and the stomach. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any; the chest contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stomach is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y.—Exchange.



# A Satisfied Customer

Is the greatest asset of any business, whether he buys a house and lot or only a paper of pins.

## Our Aim

is to give satisfaction with every purchase and our largely increasing business is a testimony to the value of our goods and the worth of our service.

We have one of the finest, cleanest, and most up-to-date stores in Southern Alberta and our stock of

**: Groceries and Dry Goods :**

is in keeping with the store.

**You are a satisfied customer if you deal at**

**Elves Bros**  
The Store of Good Service



### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 11th June, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, over proposed Brant Rural Route No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Brant and Frankburg and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Calgary, 30th April 1915  
D. A. BRUCE,  
Post Office Inspector.

M1213

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388

In another column will be found the auditor's statement of the affairs of the Local Improvement District No. 158.

**HAIL! HAIL! HAIL!!!**

I am writing hail insurance as formerly, and I have a number of first class companies which you can select from.

I can write your insurance in the strongest company on the continent, or I can give you insurance at cheaper rates—Whichever you desire.

Anyway don't listen to blarney, but call and see me. I can save you money.

**Alex. M. TRAIL**  
VULCAN

**Imperial Hotel**  
Vulcan

Best Equipped Hotel on the Line.  
Excellent Table.  
Every Attention Given.

**A. MUTZ, Proprietor**

**Jack Tompson**  
Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

**FLOOD & WHICHER**  
Insurance Agents  
Vulcan, Alta.

**R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.**  
Physician and Surgeon  
Vulcan, Alta.  
Phones 44 and 45

Mothers' Day was recognized in the churches and Sunday schools on Sunday. Special and appropriate services were held.

## The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor  
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheque.

### GERMAN PRECEPT AND PRACTICE

In speaking on the "flabby emotion humanitarianism," the German War Book has the following:

"Moreover, the officer is a child of his time. He is a subject to the intellectual tendencies which influence his own nation; the more educated he is, the more this will be the case. The danger that, in this way, he will arrive at false views about the essential character of war must not be lost sight of. The danger can only be met by a thorough study of war itself. By steeping himself in military history an officer will be able to guard himself against excessive humanitarian notions, it will teach him that certain severities are indispensable to war, may more, that the only true humanity very often lies in a ruthless application of them."

The "German War Book," issued by the general staff of the German Army for the guidance of the German officers, is a remarkable volume, full of advice to budding young German commanders, the result of which we have seen since the war began. The passage quoted above is not by itself; there are dozens of others of a similar nature, but the paragraph dealing with humanitarian notions is interesting when taken side by side with the assertion that the Canadian troops found one of their number crucified. The conception of anything so ghastly as fitting for one's enemies is beyond reason, but it is not outside the limit of the teachings of the War Book, wherein every wanton outrage is recognised if not openly espoused.

On page 66 the book deals with the employment of coloured troops against Europeans, and says that such would not be permitted as it would be regarded as a retrogression from civilized to barbarous warfare, since these troops could have no conception of "European-Christain culture."

One wonders just how far the German mind has allowed itself to expand in the glory of its superiority. The methods resorted to by our enemies during the present war have never been equalled. The desperation of their successive acts of inhuman behaviour is indicative of the frame of mind produced by a few generations of the military regime. At the end of their hopes, they espouse a means whereby they may hurt their enemies.

But hard as their cruelty is there is a sure retribution for the class who have lowered their nation to the depths of infamy we are witnesses of to day.

### MUNITIONS THE THING

Is it ever considered that Germany, prior to going to war, considered as one means to her victory the fact that the Allies might be short of munitions. In her reckonings before the conflict started, we know that she made some colossal blunders, the spirit of the Belgians not being the least among them. But a comparison to-day tends to show that the question of munitions did not altogether escape her consideration.

As far as is known the German army is well equipped with the necessary munitions, for a time at least, at any rate for as long as she thought the war would last. She must have had a tremendous reserve of this kind of thing.

But taking the Allies, Great Britain in particular, the great appeal to the workmen to-day is for munitions and still for munitions. Lloyd George has said that the output since September has risen to great figures in excess of the manufacture at that time, but the call is for a greater output.

Sir John French calls for more munitions; he wants "to go on pounding the enemy regardless of the expense or of the number of shells I use, because by so doing I am saving the lives of our gallant men." Admiral Jellicoe has also made a recent utterance to the same effect, saying that the delay in this and in the attention to repairs is holding his hand back and he finds it impossible to do all he would.

Now it is not unlikely that Germany considered all these things. She knew that the English workman was a stickler for what he called his rights and she knew the power of his Unions. Could she have reckoned on disagreements working to her advantage? Her recent air raids on Newcastle were admittedly carried out with the idea of producing unrest among the workpeople. Happily, the tendency to-day is for everyone to get down to work with a will, and the man in the workshop will give his every aid to the man in the trenches.

### SERVIA AND TYPHUS

The silent enemy that is devastating the country of Servia has reached such alarming proportions that the government has decided to take drastic action in the matter. The disease first became prominent in January, having apparently started from among the Austrian prisoners, in whose country the disease was prevalent as early as November, the first outbreaks being noticed in the barracks and factories where the soldiers were housed under unsanitary conditions.

Once started in Servia the disease ran like wildfire, and the sick and healthy were at one time found to be herded together although segregation has since been introduced. The death rate from the disease has been appalling and although precise figures are not to be had, the daily death roll at Nish, which has a population of 22,000 ordinarily, reached as high as from three to four hundred in one day.

The most dreadful thing about it though, is the manner in which the typhus has taken the doctors, which up to the present has been more than eighty, more than one fifth of the available medical aid.

There is little doubt that the habits and the lack of cleanliness and sanitation among the people has been a contribution to the state of affairs. On all the railways the windows are fastened with screws. Although the native Servian does not take kindly to washing he has accepted the necessity of the disinfectants, and everyone carries a little bottle of corrosive sublimate with which he sprinkles himself and his surroundings on every occasion. Fumigation of railway trains and other precautionary measures are being taken and it is hoped that the ravages of the disease will soon be in hand, for it has done more harm than the bullets of the Austrians.

### The Dardanelles

The account of the landing of the British and Allied forces at the Dardanelles was given in Parliament last week by Mr. Asquith, premier.

The troops landed at daybreak on April 25th, using 6 different landing places, and by the end of the day 29,000 troops had been landed in face of a hot fire from artillery and infantry who were entrenched behind wire entanglement. The landing brigade of the Australian and New Zealand troops went on at half past four in the morning at Gaby Tepe in complete silence. The enemy opened a heavy fire at close range but the position was rushed and the attack carried out expeditiously. The French forces landed at Kum Kale. During these landings assistance was given by the fleet. Disembarkation continued on the 26th being subjected to fierce attacks from the enemy, who were however, repulsed with heavy losses. The 29th division, under the command of General Hunter, carried the Turkish position at Sedd El Bahr, which consisted of rocky ravines, ruined houses and wire entanglements. By the evening of the 27 the 29th division was firmly established across the Gallipoli peninsula, having advanced two miles from the point of landing. They were joined by the French troops. The Australian and New Zealand troops defeated every counter attack and gained ground steadily.

Vulcan will be represented at the big Prohibition convention at High River on Wednesday.

A singular tragedy occurred at a meeting of the school trustees in the Peace district last week. Two of the trustees, John Zoetman and D. F. Coxson differing in their views finally ended up by quarrelling, Coxson calling upon Zoetman to meet him later. Some time afterward Zoetman was found on the road way with gun shots in his head. He was removed to McLeod hospital, where he died on May 6th. Coxson is under arrest, charged with the crime.

"Hart" Shoes at \$4.95, — at Spooner's.

### FOR SALE

HOGS—Buff Orpington eggs for setting, \$1 for a setting of 15. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan, Alberta.

### FOR SALE OREXCHANGE

LAND—Three quarter section of land 100 miles west of Spokane, in the Big Bend district, 240 acres under cultivation, improved, good water, near school, \$10,000. Easy terms. For full particulars write Flood & Whicher, Agents, Vulcan Alberta.

CREAM SEPARATOR—"Magnet" Cream Separator, good as new, cost \$100, for good democrat, stock, or will sell for cash. C. J. Northcott, Lake McGregor, Alberta.

### WANTED

STOCK FOR PASTURE—By May the 1st, stock for pasture, S.W. 36 16-22. J. B. Mausen, Reid Hill, Alberta.

HORSE COLT—\$5 reward will be paid for the recovery of a dark grey horse colt coming two years old, branded on right thigh. Mark de Witt, 4 miles north of Reid Hill, Alta.

HORSES—1 light grey horse, 10 years old; 1 iron grey mare, 4 years old; 1 dark bay mare, coming 2 years old; 1 bay colt, coming 2 years old, all branded on right shoulder.

1 bay saddle mare, 8 years old, branded on left hip, a little white on left hind foot, and white star on forehead. \$10 reward will be paid for the first two, and \$5 for the latter three. Gus L. Johanson, Vulcan, Alberta.

HORSE—One sorrel horse, aged. Kingbones on front feet. Both hind feet white, sorrel mane and tail, branded on left shoulder and thigh. \$5 for information. L. C. Jackson, Lomond, Alberta.

### ...NOTICE...

FERRORDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1902

### VULCAN

A Ratepayers Meeting will be held in the Masonic Hall, on Friday evening, May 14th, at 7.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering the enlarging of the school.

A. J. FLOOD,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### The Churches

#### Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

### Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M.

G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.

A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.

H. MOLD, SECRETARY.

For Information Regarding  
**VULCAN & DISTRICT**  
—WHITE TIE  
SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE  
VULCAN, ALBERTA

### QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA

**R. W. GLOVER**

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan

**M. H. KAHLER**

Watchmaker and Jeweller

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

**P. W. L. OLARK**

Barrister

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

Blk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

**: Dentistry :**

**DR. C. H. NELSON**

DENTIST

Removed from Bank of Hamilton,

to next to Drs. Carson & Galbraith

**DRS. G. M. CARSON and C. T. GALBRAITH**

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

VULCAN ALBERTA

P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

**A. R. BOND**

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on

Left Shoulder.

## Royal Cate

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

ICE CREAM

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

### B. C. RESTAURANT

ICE CREAM

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft

Drinks, Candies, Fruit

VULCAN, ALTA.

### Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	137
" No. 2	134
" No. 3	130
" No. 4	124
" No. 5	118
" No. 6	113
" Feed	108
Rejected No. 1	126
" No. 2	122
" No. 3	118
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	56
Extra No. 1 Feed	54
" No. 1 Feed	51
" No. 2 Feed	49
Barley, No. 3	64
" No. 4	62
Feed	58
Flax No. 1, N. W.	150
" No. 2 C. W.	147
" No. 3 C. W.	130
Rye	80
Eggs	17
Butter	25
Spring Chicken	10
Fowls	10
Cattle, live	5 1/2
Cows	6 1/2
Hogs	6 1/2
Dressed Hogs	8 1/2
Ducks	07
Turkeys	14
Geese	13
Potatoes	75

## MONEY TO LOAN

ON GOOD IMPROVED

FARMS

INSURE YOUR  
CROPS  
WITH US

FARMS  
FOR  
SALE

**ARTHUR MITCHELL & Co.**  
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND NOTARIES



## Insurance

Lowest Rates  
NOTE OR CASH SETTLEMENT

WE RECOMMEND

The Canada Security Assurance Co.  
FOR HAIL

The Farmers Western Mutual  
FOR FIRE

CALL AND TALK IT OVER

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

## Flood & Whicher

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

## QUAKER : BRAND

We Are Still Selling The Best Flour at The Same Old Price, \$4.25. None Better.

SHORTS : BRAN : AND : CEREALS

We Pay Cash For Eggs

VULCAN : MEAT : MARKET  
G. L. JOHANSON - - - - - PROPRIETOR



"MADE IN CANADA"

**Ford Touring Car**  
Price \$590

Your neighbor drives a Ford—why don't you? We are selling more Fords in Canada this year than ever before—because Canadians demand the best in motor car service at the lowest possible cost. The "Made in Canada" Ford is a necessity—not a luxury.

Runabout \$540; Town Car price on application. All Ford cars are fully equipped, including electric headlights. No car sold unequipped. Buyers of Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915.

DEALERS  
CHAMPION REALTY CO., CHAMPION  
W. F. JENNEJOHN, VULCAN, ALBERTA



### Prohibit Raw Spirits

Last week end the Imperial government issued the following statement in regard to the control of the liquor traffic in the British Isles:

"As most mischief is done by raw, cheap spirits of a fiery quality the government propose to substitute for their taxing proposal a complete prohibition of the sale of spirits less than three years old. The trade will receive time to provide for storage. The beer duties are withdrawn without modification. The wine duties are withdrawn."

### TENDERS WANTED

Tenders invited for the painting of the Willard School House, No. 2176, also the outbuildings, the board of trustees to furnish all materials. The Board reserve the right to accept or reject any tender.

For information write to C. S. Houghlin, secretary-treasurer, Willard School District No. 2176, Queenstown, Alberta.

### Japan and China

After a week of eventful waiting over the negotiations pending between China and Japan, the week end reports were more hopeful and it seemed likely that some amicable settlement would be reached and that these two nations would not go to war. There are twelve points of concession which Japan claims from China. There is, it is reported, good reason to believe that China will concede all the points demanded by Japan, as she realizes that her position is hopeless. At the end of last week the Japanese government presented to China a note with the warning that she must accept the demands of Japan as otherwise there would be presented to her an ultimatum the expiration of which would be fixed for 5 p.m., Sunday, the 9th of May.

Miss Adamson, gave her Sunday school pupils a pleasant treat on Saturday afternoon.

### Reid Hill School Report

During the first week of this month the teacher attended the educational association held at Calgary and consequently school was suspended. However, during the remainder of the month the scholars made excellent progress along the different branches. The matter of a school garden was taken up heartily with the result that an excellent garden has been planted by the scholars, of flowers, shrubs and vegetables, while inside we have made sturdy plants growing in boxes to be set out after the danger of frost is passed. Our School board has been very generous in the matter of supplies, and at present we have everything on hand to ensure the conduct of a successful school.

The following scholars have perfect attendance to their credit: Edith Clifford, Grace Base, Lizzie Noble, Frank Base, Annie Clifford, Grace Cooper and Winston Cooper.

Examination resulted as follows:

Grade VII—Out of a possible 1300 marks: Ethel Mathews, 1226, 94%; Beryl Preffer 1014, 80%; Grace Mathews 966, 74%; Vera Clifford, 942, 73%.

Grade VI—Out of a possible 1300 marks: Roy Craine, 758, 58%; Edith Clifford, 733, 56%.

Grade V—Out of a possible 1200 marks: Grace Base, 739, 62%; Lizzie Noble, 496, 41%.

Grade IV—Out of a possible 1200 marks: Annie Clifford, 892, 74%; Marjorie Mathews, 804, 67%; Frank Base, 707, 59%.

Grade III—Out of a possible 800 marks: Grace Cooper, 677, 85%.

Grade II—Out of a possible 800 marks: Elva Clifford, 625, 78%; Kenneth Gardner, 558, 69%; Franklin Sheppard, 420, 51%.

Grade I—Out of a possible 500 marks: Winston Cooper, 482, 96%; Genevieve Preffer, 447, 89%.

### Champion News

Miss Mable Frederickson met with rather a serious accident when she was thrown from a buggy in which she was driving, the horse becoming unmanageable. Miss Frederickson fell on her face and shoulder and sustained serious bruises, but fortunately there were no broken bones. The last report is to the effect that she is doing very nicely.

Mr. G. Gussek has moved from the hotel to the sub-division.

Mr. L. J. Adams is excavating for a new cistern near his dwelling. Mr. George Marks has planted some trees about his house in town, which will look well when they become green.

Mr. F. White had rather a trying, as well as an exciting, time last Thursday evening when he attempted to run away with Nelse Johnson's auto. However, Mr. White did not go far as he was handicapped in not knowing anything about an auto, and then again, the auto was in no mind to leave its master. The spectators were the only ones who saw the joke. Mr. White did not, and we are sorry to say that Mr. Johnson also missed the point of the joke. The car was damaged but slightly, however.

The supper given by the school girls to raise money to procure ball, etc. for the newly organized basketball team was well attended. The girls are deserving of great credit for the splendid supper they served.

Word has been received that Donald McDonald, commonly known as "Sandy" and formerly of the Bank of Hamilton, in this town, has been wounded while fighting with the first contingent at the front.

The town council has recently given some unemployed the work of grading up the crossings in Mountain St. This means a large improvement to the street.

In a recent issue it was reported that Mr. Mill was dead. This was a mistake. It should have read Mrs. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Elves, of Cayley, are celebrating their golden wedding this week, and in order to be present, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Elves, Mr. and Mrs. H. Elves and Mr. R. L. Elves went over from Vulcan to Cayley on Sunday morning.

### An Explanation

A perusal of Mr. Reeve's advertisement will disclose the fact that his great alteration sale has been again postponed from May 8th to May 15th. Pressure of business and arranging of stock for such a mammoth sale necessitated the change of date. In the meantime watch for next week's Advocate and posters as they will contain many interesting bargains.

### Loma News

People have been so busy in the Loma district that the social news is down to the lowest possible ebb.

Seeding, however, has gone on splendidly throughout the season and is practically completed by now. There is an acreage of 25 per cent. larger than there was last year, and the feeling is decidedly optimistic. Although rain would be welcomed, no hardship to crops is felt as yet. The thunderstorms of the past ten days have not affected the Loma district. A few cut-worms have been seen in the district and one farmer, who had about 400 acres ready for seed has abandoned the idea of seeding about 100 acres of it on account of the pest. He is taking measures to put the pest out of business.

The prohibition question is interesting some minds in this district and the opinion is that Loma is strongly in favor of the measure. The "Wets," however, are carrying on an active personal campaign. One method they have is to let one of their supporters go about the community helping farmers and talking against prohibition. He does this as a labor of love, presumably, for whatever help he gives he exacts no price, simply going in and out spreading the gospel for which he is presumably subsidised by the "interests." How many farmers will fall for these methods and let their common sense be bought in this way is not known, but there cannot be many. In some parts this idea of campaigning is treated as a joke. Many of the Loma people are going to endeavor to be present at the High River Prohibition Convention on May 12, as there is a strong interest in the success of the campaign.

### The Hog Question

Not since the great European conflict started has there been such a strong belief on this side as at present exists that the end is approaching and that when it arrives the Allies will be sitting on top with the flag of victory floating overhead. Business on this side is quite on the mend, and students of conditions say, the promise of revival is due to the fact that in the judgment of far-seeing people the war has not much longer to go. Kitchener with his enormous new army is now about ready to strike, what is believed will prove the decisive blow of the war. Aside from the great joy which news of a victory for the Allies would bring to the people of Canada there is a commercial aspect to the thing which would be welcome to the farmers of Canada. It relates to the hog and cattle market. For sometime, it is undoubtedly true, that the hog market has not been in a very satisfactory condition and the price of hogs has been quite low considering the price of grain. But now, after months of low prices, a change has come and it is for the better. Hogs are going up in price; they are already higher in the Puget Sound country than they were a month ago, and in 60 to 90 days from now they should be from a cent and a half to two cents higher. The meat packers on this side admit that it is only a question of a short time until they will be compelled to pay the price demanded by hog raisers. It is an absolute certainty they say that there is going to be a great scarcity of hogs. Grain has been so high that farmers rather than feed it to their hogs have had to sell it and get rid of their stock. A shortage in hogs is the result. There has been a pretty general clean-up of the surplus pork brought about by the action of the farmers in selling their stock, and now the price of pork is getting back to normal and the market is very much on the rise. The Canadian farmer who keeps his stock and increases his hog supply is going to make a lot of money this summer and next fall.

### This is the Limit

While the throwing of asphyxiating gas bombs at the Canadians at Ypres was diabolical and was supposed to be the limit of German atrocity, yet the action of the German commanders in south west Africa is about as cowardly and unfair as anything that has yet occurred. General Botha, who has accepted the pleasing job of cleansing Africa of the German military pest, reports that by order of their commanders the German troops have consistently poisoned all wells along the railway line in their retirement. We sincerely

## Clearance

we are offering the world famed

### CANADA PAINT

in tins of all sizes at

per \$2.40 gallon

As Good a Paint as is Made

## Lindsay Hardware Co.

## The Lineham Lumber Co., Ltd.

VULCAN, ALBERTA.

## LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish. Get Our Prices.

John Dewie, " " Representative

believe the rank and file of German soldiers are opposed to such acts and the real culprits are the military crazed officers of His Satanic Majesty—The Kaiser's army.

### Report Pro-Germans

Several complaints have been received at this office regarding certain citizens of this district who are giving expression to pro-German sentiments. We consider it the Patriotic duty of British subjects to report such pro-German residents to the officer of the Royal North West Mounted Police. It is not our desire to persecute law-abiding British subjects of German extraction, but we feel that any citizen of this British Dominion who cannot accept the privileges which they enjoy gracefully and loyally should be interned as prisoners of war.

Big Prohibition Convention, High River, Wednesday, May 12th. Be there.

### Will be Wet Year

Indians are, as a rule, excellent prognosticators of the weather, and it is their firm belief that there will be considerable moisture this year, sufficient even for the Lethbridge and Medicine Hat districts to ensure bumper crops. A Stoney Indian some time ago stated it would commence raining on April 28th. He was only one day out in his calculations.

Another excellent authority on the weather is the wild duck. Last year they builded their nests down to the water edge of sloughs. This year the nests may be found high up on the uplands. A sure indication that all the sloughs will be full of water this summer. Farmers who have sown seed on stubble land might strike it right this year.

Women troubled with constipation find Rexall Orderlies far superior to the usual harsh purgative. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. and 50c. boxes.

**GREAT**  
**Alteration Sale**  
**COMMENCING**  
**Saturday, May 15, 1915**  
**H. W. REEVES**



## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"If he only knew!" she said; "if he only knew! Why are clever people often so foolish? And why do they commit follies with their eyes wide open? Well, it doesn't matter for you will never know, dear Geoffrey, how passionately and devotedly I love you. And you never, never know when temptation and inclination and opportunity go together. And I don't believe that anybody could resist temptation if he or she were certain not to be found out!"

"I am perfectly sure they wouldn't," Marion turned with a stifled cry on her lips. Ralph Ravenspur was behind her. The expression on his face was wooden and emotionless.

"I hope you have not been listening to me," she said reproachfully.

"I have been watching you, or rather feeling your presence for some time," Ralph admitted. "I have been here since those young people went away. But you said nothing; at least nothing I heard until that bit of worldly wisdom dropped from your lips."

"It was an unworthy thought, Uncle Ralph."

"It might be unworthy of you, my dear, but I fancy it is true, even the very best of people give way to temptation. Put it away from you; don't dwell upon your temptation, or it may get you into temptation."

"My temptation! Do you mean to say you know what it is?"

"I do," said Ralph. "You are deeply in love with your cousin, Geoffrey. There is wild blood in your veins, and that blood will out unless you keep your feelings under control. Ah, you may stare and look glum, which I am sure you are doing although I cannot see you. Yes, there is always the temptation to pray that the family foe might remove Vera from your path."

A piteous cry came from Marion's lips. Who was this man who knew so much and could probe her secret soul? Yet he was blind; he could not see. Was it possible that some such horrible thoughts had crossed Marion's mind? Atrocious thoughts which came to the best of us unasked for, unthought.

"Oh, you are cruel!" she said.

"Perhaps I am," Ralph admitted. "You see, I live in a dark world of my own and I have small belief in the virtues of my fellow creatures. But you are an angel and I have amused myself by searing your wings."

"Is that because you think my secret is a shameful one?"

"Not in the least. Who can help the wayward driftings of a woman's heart? And, anyway, your secret is safe with me."

He felt for Marion's fingers and put them to his lips. Before the girl could reply he had drifted away, apparently feeling his way into space. And for a long time Marion stood there gazing out to sea.

Meanwhile the lovers had forgotten everything but the beauty of the day, and that the day was for themselves alone. The sun shone on them, for them the blue sea thundered in white battalions against the cliffs; for them the lark poured out its song at the gate of heaven, and the heather bloomed on moor and headland.

They strolled along until they came to a favored spot where the gorse flowered in yellow fires, and the crushed wild thyme was pungent under their feet. Here Geoffrey threw himself on the turf and Vera reclined by his side.

He could touch her hands and toy with the little ripples of her hair. To watch the play of those pretty features and look back the love he saw in those great starry eyes was a thing without alloy.

"Ah, me, if we could always be like this!" Vera said.

"You and I would be happy in any circumstances," said Geoffrey thoughtfully. "Only I should like to see something of the world."

"What, go away and leave me all alone, dearest?"

Geoffrey smiled at this innocent coquetry. He touched the smooth satin cheek caressingly. Vera only wanted him to disclaim any such intention and he knew it, too. There was no deception about the matter, but they were none the less happy for that.

"Of course not," Geoffrey declared. "I should take you with me wherever I went. If we could only get the bar removed I should like to travel. I should like to see men and cities, and measure my strength with my fellow. I should like to go into Parliament. Ah, if we could only get the bar removed!"

"If we only could," Vera sighed. "But I can't imagine that they will touch us. We are so young and so innocent of wrong doing. And yet this morning—"

Vera paused, half afraid of betraying Ralph Ravenspur's confidence. "Only this morning you were a bit afraid. Confess it."

"I was, Geoff. I felt strange when I awoke in the night. I felt cold and like death when I awoke today, and then I fainted."

"But you are all right now, darling. Geoff said anxiously.

"Yes, dear, I never felt better. Still, it was a strange thing altogether. I was well when I went to bed, but in the night I had a curious dream. It seemed to me that I was lying half asleep with a singular pricking sensation of my lips and face. And then an angel came down and laid some white

powder of salt and powdered glass. Almost immediately the pain ceased and I slept again. Then I awoke finally and had that fainting fit. Don't you think it was a queer thing?"

"Yes, but what had the dream and the powder to do with it, little girl?"

"I was coming to that, Geoff. After I got better I remembered my dream and looked at the pillow. You smile, thinking that only a woman would do that. Sure enough there was some trace of gritty powder there, and I collected it in a tissue paper. Directly I got it to the light half of it melted; it seemed to dissolve in light like water. And here it is."

Vera produced a tiny packet from her pocket and opened it. There were several grains of some sharp powder there, which, as Geoffrey held them in his hand, dissolved to nothingness. His face was very pale.

"Darling, this is a dreadful thing," he murmured. "I fancy—"

He paused, fearful of alarming Vera. He saw the hand of fate in this; he saw the sword that was hanging over that beloved young life.

A passion of anger and despair filled him, but for Vera's sake he checked the feeling. And it seemed to him as if he had passed in a minute down a decade of years; as if in that brief space he had left his boyhood behind and become a man.

"This must be looked into," he said sternly. "Every precaution—"

"Has been taken," Vera said quietly. "We have a protector among us, dearest. One who is worth all the precautions put together. Do not fear for me and do not ask me any questions, because I must not answer them. But I am safe."

Geoffrey nodded. The cloud slowly lifted from his forehead. Vera was speaking of her uncle Ralph and there was no reason to ask any questions. Was it possible, Geoffrey wondered, that Ralph Ravenspur had gone to the heart of the mystery, that it was wrapped up in his life, and that he had come to solve it?

But of this he said nothing. He resolved to render every assistance. This vile thing was the work of earthly hands, and earthly ingenuity could solve it. Never was there cipher invented that was incapable of solution.

Geoffrey drew Vera to his side and kissed her passionately. For a little time she lay in his arms in absolute content. Her smiling eyes were clear, but features placid. In any case she feared no unseen danger. There must be some great sheltering power behind her, or she had never looked so sweet and placid as that.

"I could not do without you, darling," Geoffrey said.

"And you are not going to do without me," Vera smiled. There is much yet to be done, but it is going to be accomplished, dearest. Something tells me that the hour of our freedom is at hand. And something also tells me, Geoff, that you are going to have a great deal to do with it."

They came back at length up the slope leading to the castle. And there Ralph came upon them in his own noiseless, mysterious fashion. He clung to them until Vera had entered the house and then led Geoffrey to the terrace.

"There is nobody within earshot of us," he demanded.

Geoffrey assured him that there was not. He was impressed with the earnestness of his uncle's manner. He had never seen him so moved before.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" he asked.

"Much," was the whispered reply. "If you are bold and resolute."

"I am, I am. I would lay down my life as the martyrs of old did, to solve the mystery."

"Ah," Ralph said, in a dry, cracking whisper. "I felt sure I could trust you. There is a great danger and it is near. In that danger I want a pair of eyes. Lend me yours."

"Dear uncle, I will do anything you please."

"Good. I like the ring in your voice. At half-past eleven tonight I will come to your room. There I will confide in you. Till then, absolute silence."

### CHAPTER XI.

#### Another Stroke in the Darkness

Contrary to the usual custom, there was almost a marked cheerfulness at Ravenspur the same evening. The dread seemed to have lifted slightly, though nobody could say why, even if they cared to analyze, which they certainly did not. And all this because it had seemed to the doomed race that Vera was marked down for destruction, and that the tragedy, the pitiful tragedy, had been averted.

It is hardly possible to imagine a state of mind like this. And Vera had divined the reason for this gentle gaiety. She might have told them differently had she chosen to do so, but for many reasons she refrained.

She did not even tell her mother. Why draw the veil aside when even a few hours' peace stood between them and the terror which sooner or later must sap the reason of every one there? Besides, Uncle Ralph had pledged her to the utmost secrecy.

For once Rupert Ravenspur had abandoned his stony air. He sat at the head of the long table in the dining room, where the lamplight streamed upon fruit and flowers and crystal, upon priceless china, and silver from the finest workshops in the world.

Grinning Gibbons and Inigo Jones had tolled in that dining hall as a labor of love; a famous master had painted the loves of the angels on the roof. Between the oak panels were paintings by Van Dyck, Cypri and the rest of them. And over the floor servants in livery moved swiftly. Rupert Ravenspur might have been a monarch entertaining some of his favored subjects.

It was almost impossible to believe that a great sorrow could be brooding here. There was everything that the heart of the most luxurious could demand. Strangers might have looked on and envied. But the stately old man who called all this his own would gladly have changed lots with the humblest hind on the estate.

Now and then Rupert came out of his reverie and smiled. But his tenderest smile and his warmest words were for Vera, whom he had placed on his right hand. Now and again he stroked her hair or touched her fingers gently. Marion watched the scene with a tender smile on her lips.

Only Ralph Ravenspur was silent. He sat with his sightless eyes fixed on space; he seemed to be listening intently, listening to something far away that could be heard by his ears alone. Geoffrey touched him.

"A penny for your thoughts, uncle," he said.

"They are worth nothing," Ralph replied. "And if I sold them to you for a penny you would give all Ravenspur Castle and your coming fortune to be rid of them."

He croaked this out in a fierce whisper. There was a ring of pain in his voice, that pain which is the suffering of the soul rather than the body. Yet he did not relax his rigid listening attitude. He might, he might have been waiting for the unseen foe.

## They Stuck to Their Post

Oying Officer and Blind Pilot in Aeroplane Thwart Enemy's Designs

The heroism displayed by a young aviator and his blind pilot in thwarting the enemy forms one of the most tragic incidents of the war. The aviator, a lieutenant, observed the French army, with a sergeant as pilot, as ordered to locate a German concealed battery, whose fire had become exceedingly troublesome and had inflicted considerable damage.

"When we arrived above the German lines," said the pilot, in relating the story, "we were greeted by a perfect storm of shell fire. We rose higher in the direction of the village of where we saw not one, but three batteries. There they are, the devils," said the lieutenant, shaking his fist at them. Then, turning towards me, he shouted, 'Our mission is finished; half-turn, and quick about it.' You bet I was not long in turning. But we had scarcely gone 500 yards when a rain of shot began to fall on us."

The smoke and the sound of the machine as it was impossible to see twenty yards ahead. Out of this hell we were endeavoring to rise when a shell, better directed than the others, burst just above our heads with a terrific crash.

"For a moment I believed that my brain had burst. At the same time I experienced a sickening sensation. Then the dense fog shut all the surrounding objects from my view. Despair my pain I kept the machine at the same height in order to avoid projectiles, which were becoming scarcer. 'Are you all right, mon lieutenant?' I shouted, but received no reply. Believing that he had not heard, I repeated the question, this time opening my eyes, but not only did I receive no reply, but I saw nothing but blackness all around me. Two minutes later the lieutenant called out, 'Look out, man, go up, go up.' Quickly I twisted the machine so that it pointed towards the machine shot up, at the same time fearing away the weather vane from a steeple on which the machine had just executed destruction. 'Thank you, mon lieutenant,' I said, 'you must excuse me, but I cannot see.'"

"But you are wounded?" "Yes," he answered, "I feel seriously. Then, seeing I was turning my back on our lines, he said, 'Make a half turn to the left. More to the left still. That's right. Straight ahead now.' Soon a fresh hail of bullets warned me that we were again above the German lines. Three minutes later the voice of the observer called, 'That's it. Here we are. I see our men down there waiting for us. Shut off the spark and volplane gently down.' I heard no more, but soon after, at the end of a spiral, our landing wheels grated on the ground."

There was a murmur among the bystanders, who were looking at the handsome, strong pilot deprived of his sight for ever, and the lifeless body of the lieutenant, who had just breathed his last, and they groaned in pity. But the pilot, turning his pale face and sightless eyes towards them, said, with a resigned gesture, "All I regret is that I cannot do it again."

## Largest Thermometer

Eiffel Tower in Paris Now Serves More Than One Useful Purpose

The Eiffel Tower, rising high above the city of Paris, is in fact a thermometer, undoubted the largest in the world. Just as the column of mercury in the glass tube expands and contracts with changes in temperature, so also does this great tower of steel. And as we measure temperature by noticing the rise and fall of the mercury column, so do the French scientists determine temperature by measuring the expansion or contraction of this huge structure.

France's most powerful wireless station is located in the Eiffel Tower, and so it is the special target of the German airmen who sail over Paris dropping bombs. The Germans would very much like to destroy this tower and interrupt wireless communications now maintained with London and Petrograd, as well as with all parts of France. It is guarded with rapid-fire guns and searchlights are mounted upon it—Brooklyn Eagle.

There is no getting away from the fact that the money for the stockman is in good stock. It makes little difference as to class or breed, provided they are adapted to soil, climate and local conditions. What is true of pure-bred dairy cattle is true of beef cattle, horses, sheep, and swine. The man who sets a high standard of individuality, pedigree and performance and uses good judgment in his breeding operations which enables him to reach his goal is the man who is paid for his pains.

But the young fool is not excusable on the ground that there is no fool like the old one.

## Lost Land That Has Been Found

Sir William Mackenzie's Expedition Has Rediscovered Islands

Canada is richer in the possession of islands in Hudson Bay than has for over two centuries been thought to be the case. The archipelago of small islands paralleling the Ungava seaboard of Hudson Bay at an average distance to the seaward of some seventy miles, and known on the admiralty charts as the South Belchers, the North Belchers, Baker's Dozen and King George Islands, have through a series of four years' exploration by Sir William Mackenzie's expedition to Hudson Bay, been proved to be merely the small islands surrounding a range of enormous islands.

They were discovered by Mr. Robt. J. Flaherty, F.R.G.S., and Mr. La Duke, who experienced considerable hardship and danger in the discovery. The accomplishment required the courage and calmness that have made both successful explorers.

The islands contain a tribe of Eskimos peculiar to the region. As late as 1668 the old charts of Henry Hudson and others showed three large islands outlying from the Ungava seaboard of Hudson Bay. The discoveries of Sir William Mackenzie's expedition to Hudson Bay, a rediscovery of the islands, and it means that this range of islands has practically been lost to the world for two centuries.

It seems strange in these days, when the world "is so small" after all, that new rivers, new lands and new lakes are being discovered. It is astounding that these discoveries take place within 800 miles of Toronto. But yet that is what has been done by these two explorers. The story of the discoveries of Champlain have a great place in the history of Canada, and it was thought that the day of the geographical explorer was gone, but the story told adds more to the history of Canadian exploration.

Here is an area of more than 4,000 square miles, not in an uninhabitable latitude beyond the circle, but within the latitude of Edinburgh, in Scotland, and a few miles north of the latitude of Prince Rupert, in British Columbia. Perhaps this discovery may give the readers a clear idea of the immensity of the Hudson Bay itself—an island of more than 350,000 square miles.

The story of how these islands were ultimately found just before the termination of the third and last expedition (these expeditions comprising a period of four years) is fascinating to a degree.

Of the discovery Mr. Flaherty said: "We made out three big islands. The main island, topographically is a series of ranges parallel to its length, with a maximum height of 700 to 800 feet. In formation it is similar to the land masses on the north shore of Lake Superior, particularly on Thunder Bay. It is covered with grasses and Arctic vegetation. From the height to which we climbed we could see rolling land masses, studded with silver lakes, which appeared to be great breeding places for wild swan and geese and ducks."

"The part we explored is not inhabited by Eskimos, but on an island to the westward we found old stone igloos partly in ruins, and elaborate stone wind blinds, used by the Eskimos in goose hunting. The whole island area is more than 4,000 square miles in extent, with a complete length north and south of nearly 400 miles; that is, from the South Belchers, latitude 55 degrees north, to latitude 60 degrees north of the Ottawa islands. Looking from the hilltops of the main island over sweeps of valley and rise one got an impression of highly cultivated areas, but that was due to the green moss and grass that covered almost everything."

The results of the first expedition to Hudson Bay were responsible for the outfitting of a more elaborate expedition via Northern Ontario and Moose Factory. A small 36 foot auxiliary schooner is being equipped at Moose Factory for the purpose.

Mr. Flaherty told the story as follows: "After lying nearly wrecked several times, the crew deserted when Great Whale River was reached. With a new crew, the boat was actually driven ashore off one of the Nastipoka islands, and it took four days to get her into good shape and into the water again. After she had been battered by storms in Hudson Bay for about three months, the craft's deck gear and tanks were carried away in a heavy sea, and this attempt to find the islands was abandoned."

"Then it was planned to make the attempt over the ice during the winter. The Eskimos who were to act as guides put off the start until the first island Eskimo should come to the mainland, and bring reports as to ice conditions. He never appeared, and when, finally, a sledge journey across the bay was about to begin the ice fields were reported as breaking up, hence the journey across Ungava was undertaken."

"The information I had gathered from Eskimos during my first trip had led me to believe that the so-called Belcher Islands, which parallel the east coast of Hudson Bay for more than 300 miles, at an average distance away of about 70 miles, were of vastly greater extent than was generally believed," said Mr. Flaherty.

"On the Admiralty charts they appear as mere dots. Yet it is a fact that on the chart published in 1668 three great islands are shown in Hudson Bay, and two of these appear on Hudson's original map, that explorer having apparently cruised close enough to their shores to note them. The innumerable, sea-swept reefs and small island outlets have proved, it seems, an effectual guard against the approach of a ship to the main island system since the days of small vessels, and the later Admiralty charts have been based on information given by Captain Coates, a Hudson

Bay shipmaster, in 1731.

"You will find on the maps these groups of little dots with the names about as Captain Coates gave them—North and South Belchers, Baker's Dozen, King George, The Sleepers and Two Brothers. It is true Hudson's islands appear on the old maps some distance to the westward of these, but that may be on account of an error of the early voyagers in determining the location of the lower portion of the east coast line of the bay. The islands are in pretty much the position Hudson placed them, and are surrounded by the 'dots' that appear on the Admiralty charts. Owing to directions of the trade routes in Hudson Bay and the dangerous character of the islets, their neighborhood has been given a wide berth by mariners."

"At Great White River I had found a book of copies of a series of letters that passed between Governor Sir George Simpson and his factors of the Hudson's Bay Trading Company in 1846, which, curiously enough, partly concerns a proposed trip of exploration to the islands of our discovery, and the correspondence shows clearly the failure to discover other than a group of outlying reefs. To the best of my knowledge, the Hudson's Bay Company has been ignorant of the existence of the larger islands."

A feature film of Eskimo life will be shown shortly.

The explorers maintained between 30 and 100 Eskimos and 100 sledges dogs for motion picture work.

**No War Without Copper**

This Metal in Some Degree in Nearly All War Material

This has been called a gold war, and so it is in a sense. But it is even more emphatically a copper one. Cut off the supply of copper, and sooner or later nowadays a war comes to an end.

This is because the red metal enters into the composition, in a great or less degree, of nearly all the munitions of war. Take, for instance, projectiles from big guns. Round the base of each one of these is a band of copper, which, when the gun is fired, expands and grips the interior rifling of the weapon, causing the projectile to rotate.

It also serves another, and a very important purpose. By its expansion at the very moment the charge ignites, the explosive gases are held in check, as it were, and forced to expand all but a tiny fraction of their energy in driving the projectile through the bore of the piece.

If Germany merely wanted enough copper to enable her to make these bands for her big gun projectiles, she could probably supply the demand within her own borders—she produces about 25,000 tons per annum, or at all events, she would be able to scrounge in enough from professionally neutral neighbors. But there are other demands for the metal which are far more insistent, and notably that in connection with small arm ammunition, that is to say, rifle cartridges.

These are made of solid drawn brass; no other substance will do, because all others are liable to jam in the barrel. No ordinary brass contains three parts of copper to two of zinc, but the fine brass from which cartridges are made consists of three parts of copper and only one of zinc.

Experts state that thirteen tons of copper are required for a million rounds of small-arm ammunition. Consequently every cartridge contains rather less than half an ounce of copper. One has only to bear these facts in mind, and to remember also that it has been computed that on an average about thirty millions of cartridges are being fired away daily in the various theatres of the war, to realize how absolutely vital it is to Germany that her imports of copper should not be materially interfered with.

But this is what is happening. The British fleet commands the seas, and copper has been declared to be a contraband of war. One result of that is that the German government is now offering the huge price of \$500 a ton for the metal, the price in England being somewhere about \$285 a ton, while in America the price is even lower. The bulk of the copper comes smuggled into Germany from professedly neutral countries, whether it is carried by skippers armed with false bills of lading and faked manifests.

**Met Her Match**

A party of tourists were going through a small town, having the time of their lives, laughing and joking. One of them thought she would have some fun, and called a little girl standing near. "Are there any shows in town?" To which the little girl answered, "Only the one you people are making."

Howard—How old can Miss Jones be?

Victor—Old enough to call college men "college boys."

**Weak Heart**

Many people suffer from weak hearts. They may experience shortness of breath on exertion, pain over the heart, or dizzy feelings, oppressed breathing after meals or their eyes become blurred, the heart is not sufficiently strong to pump blood to the extremities, and they have cold hands and feet, or poor appetite because of weakened blood supply to the stomach. A heart tonic and alternative should be taken which has no bad after-effect. Such is

**Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery**

which contains no dangerous narcotics or alcohol. It helps the human system in the constant manufacture of rich, red blood. It helps the stomach to assimilate or take up the proper elements from the food, thereby helping digestion and curing dyspepsia, heart-burn and many uncomfortable symptoms, stops excessive tissue waste in consequence of fever, for example, restores, anemic, thin-blooded people, the "Discovery" is refreshing and vitalizing.

In liquid or tablet form at most drug stores or send 50c one-cent stamps for trial box to Dr. Pierce's Invalid Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Read Chapter VII on Circulatory Organs in the "Medical Adviser"—A French guide, bound book of 1904 pages sent on receipt of 31c one-cent stamps, address 45 above.

## High Prices For Horses

Vouchers Show Fancy Prices Paid by Government to Horse Buyers

The manner in which A. Dewitt Foster, Conservative member for Kings, N.S., purchased horses for the first contingent on behalf of the government, "without remuneration" is indicated by cheques and vouchers submitted as records in the public accounts committee. These records promise to form the basis for an inquiry which will have results as interesting as those of the inquiry into the purchase of medical supplies in which E. Powell, a drug clerk, and his employer, W. A. Garland, M.P. for Carleton, are involved.

Purchasing agents for the government were supposed to buy horses direct from the farmers so as to save the extra middleman's profit. The cheques contained in the record above referred to show that Mr. Foster acted as the purchasing agent and that he made purchases through middlemen chosen from among his own friends. Mr. Foster issued the government cheques to these men upon the prices which they charged. Four hundred and twenty-eight horses in all were purchased, most of them in the constituencies of Mr. Foster himself, of A. L. Davidson in Annapolis, and of H. B. Tremblin in Hants, a few only being purchased in Halifax. They cost the government \$77,994, or an average price of \$184.50.

The cheques were signed by Mr. Foster and J. F. Ward, a veterinary. Cheques were issued to W. P. McKay of Ottawa for the amount of \$19,630. Mr. McKay is secretary to John Stanfield, chief whip for the government in the commons.

Further cheques were issued under the same hand to E. B. Keever, a personal friend and business relation of Mr. Foster, for the amount of \$4,444. Other cheques were issued to T. C. Woodworth of Halifax, for \$21,784, and to Walter Moore of Kentville, N.S., for \$3,500.

In other words, Mr. Foster was appointed to purchase from the farmers for the government, but he appointed four of his friends to do the purchasing and issued the government cheques, not for the prices paid to the farmers, but for the prices charged by his self-appointed purchasers.

The average price paid for the horses as indicated by the amount of the cheques issued to these four men is considerably in excess of the prices paid for horses in other parts of eastern Canada. For instance, the average price paid in the Ottawa division was \$157.99; in Toronto division No. 8 it was \$150.30; in the London division \$160.79; in Quebec division \$174.29; in Kingston and Toronto division \$165.45; in Toronto division No. 6 \$164.94; No. 7 \$166.52; No. 9 \$167.39; No. 11, \$171.29.

The price paid by the government to Mr. Foster's purchasers was \$184.50, which is ten dollars a horse higher than the highest average price paid elsewhere, and \$34 a horse higher than the lowest average. It is easy to see, therefore, how Mr. Foster purchased the horses without remuneration. Unfortunately, the government did not benefit by his free services.

It is stated that many of the Nova Scotia horses purchased in this band were afterwards condemned at Valcartier, and were among the 400 odd which were sold at auction at Quebec at prices ranging something over \$50.

## Short Versus Tall Men

Statistics Show That the Short Men Have More Staying Powers

Speaking at the Royal Sanitary Institute, London, Dr. Pembrey contended that the mere measurement of legs and weight as a qualification for national service had had its little day. It was weight of brain and proportions of trunk that counted. The short or average man had more endurance, more pugnacity, more responsibility than the average tall man. Quickness of response came from the short or length of nerve; there was more concentration of hear, power. Highlanders were not tall men, as was commonly supposed. The Gordons averaged in height not more than 5 ft. 7½ in. Even statistics of the present war showed that "tall" men do not resist disease and wounds, so effectively as the shorter or more compact men. In marching and shooting and staying powers the figures were all on the side of the shorter men.

**A Reasonable Theory**

Boss—No; we have all the men we need.

Laborer—Seems like you could take one more, the little bit of work I'd do.

Standing on your dignity will not help you to see over the heads of the crowd.

## Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At our Druggists 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago







# Do It Now

attend to your vegetable and flower garden to-day. Get your plants for bedding out while the full choice remains and save yourself the disappointment of a spoilt garden.

Bedding Plants for  
**Flower and Vegetable**  
gardens. Good strong growths. Endless variety. Now is the time to buy.

**T. BAIRD**  
Agent For The  
**Terrill Floral Co.**

## MILITARY HORSES WANTED ... FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ...

### RIDING HORSES

Age, Rising 5 to 10 Years Height 15-1 to 15-3 Hands  
Weight, 1050 to 1250 Pounds

### ARTILLERY HORSES

Age, Rising 5 to 10 Years Height, 15-2 to 16 Hands  
Weight, 1350 to 1550 Pounds

### COLOURS

Bays, Browns, Blacks, Chestnuts, Blue Roans, Red Roans  
No Light Greys or Whites

### REQUIREMENTS

All horses must be in at least fair condition as to flesh, sound, of good conformation, free from blemishes or vice, artillery horses broken to harness and saddle horses to ride.

**A. D. McRAE, LIEUT.-COL.**

Chief Commissioner for Remounts for the West

**HORSES WILL BE INSPECTED BY MR. B. S. MITCHELL,**  
Government Remount Officer.

**Carmangay, Thursday, May 20th, 1915**  
**Vulcan, Saturday, May 22nd, 1915**

## Financial Statement L. I. D. No. 158

DECEMBER 31st, 1914

### DIVISION NO. 1

#### RECEIPTS

Current Taxes \$1161 13  
Arrears Taxes 311 00  
Notes 2636 68  
\$4108 81

#### EXPENDITURES

1913 Deficit \$ 218 07  
Material 117 74  
Labor 1139 27  
Administration 282 06  
Paid on Notes 1694 64  
By Balance 657 03  
\$4108 81

### DIVISION NO. 2

#### RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand \$ 7 60  
Current Taxes 1185 75  
Arrears Taxes 324 72  
Notes 2636 68  
\$4188 93

#### EXPENDITURES

Material \$ 201 34  
Labor 1496 40  
Administration 282 06  
Paid on Notes 1694 64  
By Balance 514 49  
\$4188 93

### DIVISION NO. 3

#### RECEIPTS

Balance on Hand \$ 33 47  
Current Taxes 1008 68  
Arrears Taxes 324 72  
Notes 2636 68  
\$4003 55

#### EXPENDITURES

Material \$ 154 75  
Labor 1426 50  
Administration 282 06  
Paid on Notes 1694 64  
By Balance 443 60  
\$4003 55

### DIVISION NO. 4

#### RECEIPTS

Current Taxes \$ 947 15  
Arrears Taxes 544 60  
Notes 2636 68  
To Balance 737 25  
\$4865 68

### EXPENDITURES

Deficit \$ 180 19  
Material 195 84  
Labor 2512 85  
Administration 282 06  
Paid on Notes 1694 64  
\$4865 68

### DIVISION NO. 5

#### RECEIPTS

Current Taxes \$ 927 50  
Arrears Taxes 994 40  
Notes 2636 69  
\$4558 59

#### EXPENDITURES

Deficit \$ 120 23  
Material 159 99  
Labor 2030 12  
Administration 282 06  
Paid on Notes 1694 64  
By Balance 271 55  
\$4558 59

### DIVISION NO. 6

#### RECEIPTS

Current Taxes \$1482 00  
Arrears Taxes 822 48  
Notes 2636 69  
To Balance 120 50  
\$5061 67

#### EXPENDITURES

1913 Deficit \$ 856 66  
Material 252 54  
Labor 1975 75  
Administration 282 07  
Paid on Notes 1694 63  
\$5061 67

Bank Balance \$1333 62  
Cheques Outstanding 302 70  
Balance \$1030 92

### LIABILITIES

Bank of Hamilton Note \$5853 80  
Various Items on Paycheets 847 83  
Canada Ingot Iron Co. 205 40  
Western Canada Lumber Co. 12 15  
\$6919 18

**A. D. FIDLER,**  
Auditor, April 12, 1915.

The German submarines are still keeping busy on their blockade idea and they are sending ships to the bottom. The idea of the Germans, however, seems to be to torpedo anything that comes in sight irrespective of its nationality or purpose. Both Norway and Sweden have lost a number of vessels, and lately the Germans have torpedoed eleven fishing trawlers from Grimsby.

## Alberta's Coal Supply

Some idea of the coal resources of the single province of Alberta is afforded by the following figures, quoted from a recent newspaper statement: eighty-five per cent. of the coal of all Canada is in the province of Alberta. Sixty per cent. of the coal in the British Empire is in Alberta. One-sixth of the coal in the entire world is in Alberta. Here is another way of considering it. In Alberta we have in the past twenty years mined about 20,000,000 tons. At that rate it would take 1,072,000 years to exhaust our coal areas. At the rate that Canada is using coal now, we could supply the Dominion for 100,000 years. At the rate that the world is using coal, we could keep up a continuous supply for the whole world for the next 100 years, and then have coal on hand.

## Germany and Italy

Italy and her possible entry into the war has been bandied about by rumour until no one can tell just what is going to happen in regard to her final decision. Germany, however, towards the end of last week, took a pessimistic view of the tend of affairs. A semi official paper, the Lokal Anzeiger says:

"The seriousness of the situation is undeniable, and we shall do well, despite the fact that the possibility of an understanding is not yet excluded, to reckon on the arrival of momentous news from Rome. The king and his ministers, it is true, remained at the capital to-day, but they did that only in order to devote their attention to the last stage of the negotiations. It is still possible that new proposals have been sent from Vienna in the past few days and crossed on the way the statement of the Italian Government to Vienna. This may lead to further conversations, but even these, in the present situation, would demand speedy treatment, so one needs to arm himself with patience for a few days more. We can wait in calmness Italy's decision. Our military advances east and west at this time are so important we can reckon on the entry of a new opponent with undiminished confidence in our powers."

## Sale of Thoroughbred Cattle

The spring show and sale of thoroughbred stock held at Calgary last week gave ample proof that the farmers of Western Canada are not forgetting their stock interests on account of high prices in prospect for wheat. On the contrary, farmers are prepared to pay higher prices for thoroughbred breeding stock than ever before in the history of the country—and they have the cash to pay, too. The sale was the largest event of the kind in the history of Calgary. Three hundred and thirty-three purebred animals were sold for a sum exceeding \$53,000.00. The highest individual price was paid for a Hereford bull which commanded \$625.00. The highest price paid for any one a year ago was \$565.00. Several other bulls brought over \$500.00. As evidence of the breadth of interests of the stockmen of the country it may be mentioned that one rancher donated a thoroughbred bull, winner of two championships and a first prize to the Belgian relief fund. The auctioneer made no charge for selling this animal and the entire proceeds were turned over to the Belgian fund. There is no doubt that the distribution of these thoroughbred animals among the ranchers and farmers of Western Canada will result in still further improvement of the live stock in the country, the quality of which is already favorably commented on by every visitor.

## Stock Growers' Meeting

The annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association will be held in the City Hall at Medicine Hat on Thursday, May 13th, convening at 11 o'clock a.m., and whether you are a member or not, it is hoped that if you are in any way interested in the Live Stock Industry you will make it a point to be present.

Many matters of great importance will be brought up for discussion, among which may be mentioned: Brand inspection and Brand Act generally. The new Grazing Regulations and other questions affecting grazing leases. The detection and punishment of stock thieves. The relations between farmers and ranchmen, with special reference to winter feeding.

The most important subject with which it is proposed to deal will, however, be that of securing fair and profitable markets for the live stock and live stock products of Alberta.

Every stockman knows only too well that the market question is that which most vitally affects the industry, and that unless better conditions in this regard can be brought about, the permanent prosperity of the business cannot be definitely assured.

The pure bred breeders of the four western provinces have already formed a joint executive known as the Western Canada Live Stock Union, whose special duty is to look after their interests. Many of them are also breeders of commercial live stock, and they feel, as do also the Executive of the Western Stock Growers, that the time is now ripe for the formation of a strong general Association which will cover all classes of live stock, and have, as its special duty, the protection of the interests of all those engaged in the business.

As one of the oldest livestock organizations in the west, the Western Stock Growers' Association feels its responsibility in this connection, and extends to all those interested a cordial invitation to attend the meeting to be held at Medicine Hat on May 13th. At this gathering, the officers for the coming year are to be chosen and installed, and it is to be hoped that general interest will be shown in the selection of men whose services are likely to be of real value to the stock industry of the Province.

The Annual Membership fee is \$1.00, but whether you decide to join the association or not, you are, if at all interested in live stock of any kind, heartily invited to be present.

## Protests Are Useless

In a statement condemning the use of poisonous gases by the Germans, Sir John French concludes:—"I am of the opinion that the enemy has definitely decided to use these gases as a normal procedure and that protests will be useless."

It is a pleasure to hear that the French are preparing to make use of poisonous gases against the murderous Huns if the latter persist in the use of same. The French gas bomb does not asphyxiate, but produces a violent smarting of the eyes and nose and blinds the soldiers by causing tears to flow freely and thus renders them helpless against the enemy. The German poison game is a dastardly one and under the circumstances the Allies will be excused for going them one better.

## A Winged Torpedo

The British have a new war terror, an aerial torpedo. Winged torpedoes are now being experimented with in England and it is expected that when the summer brings zeppelin attacks to London, and wireless controlled aeroplanes will be ready to do their part in bringing the former to earth. If the wireless will control a torpedo in its course over the water, it can be made to do the same for an aeroplane. That at least is the belief of the British engineers, who are going to prove their belief.

A small monoplane, the body of which is a torpedo carrying a heavy and easily ignited charge, equipped with a light motor propeller and rudders, all governed by an apparatus sensitive to wireless waves, is the plan. After being launched in the air the torpedo plane is entirely in the hands of an observer located aloft in an ordinary aeroplane. This outlook could direct its flight in any direction, making it follow the course of a zeppelin until impact exploded its charge and sent the dirigible to its doom.

For night work the torpedo will be covered with phosphorescent paint, which will permit the officer in the aeroplane to keep it in sight. It has been suggested that the same kind of a machine, should it prove successful, could be dropped over battleships or on the gigantic siege guns of the Germans.

## Germans Celebrate

Four prominent residents of Vancouver, Germans, were placed under arrest on Thursday last for celebrating. On the previous Sunday evening, they together with other Germans, celebrated the German advance against the Canadians at Ypres. It happened that the first and very heavy casualty list of the Vancouver men killed and wounded in the struggle reached Vancouver the

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the same night. The Germans who are concerned declare that they were only indulging in a little housewarming party according to arrangements made some days previously. This story is treated with incredulity by the authorities, and the four men will in all probability be sent to the detention camp at Nanaimo. One of the four men is Baron Luttwitz, a friend of the Kaiser.

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